

Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34.

Wednesday, March 5, 1823.

No. 1709

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE

BENGAL Provident Society.

IT is now more than seven years since the Institution of the above Society, and the progress of the Classes, which have since annually been Established, appears distinguished with a steady increase of capital by the operation of Interest, insomuch that the first class has nearly duplicated the Original amount of the Subscriptions received in it. Although the Classes show a great fluctuation in the amount of subscriptions yet as none of them have to this moment sunk so low as to be incapable of imparting an adequate benefit to the Subscribers, there is every hope that the Society will attain greater popularity when the extent of its capability is better known and felt. The principal objects in the institution of the society originally were, to afford annual payments prospectively in the manner of annuities to regular Subscribers and to combine, at the same time, the advantages of a Tontine for the benefit of those who looked for a greater increase of capital than what accrued from mere interest. By rendering the Institution susceptible of annual dividends it was intended to secure it against the accidents which have hitherto befallen annuity societies, which proffered to take risks on the ordinary scale of Calculation, for by the Rules of this Society the Funds are to be divided among the surviving Subscribers only, and that consecutively, year after year, at the termination of each class. Hence the society on this respect is exceedingly advantageous to those who aim at making a provision for dependents and Children, since the one in a few years will cease to become an incumbrance, and the other receive an accession of income to meet growing wants. The limits for the duration of each class admits a grand scope for the improvement of property, as it is capable within that time of nearly quadruplicating itself, this of itself would form a handsome dividend but the Regulations prescribe the division of all shares on lapsed lives among the survivors, consequently the amount

forthcoming to the survivors will be eminently handsome, comparatively with the small sums they at first put in. In giving this View of the society it is intended to let the public appreciate its merits, and avail themselves of its advantages accordingly.

The following schedule shows the present state of the Funds, with a retrospective view of the original subscriptions and the increase which has since taken place by the process of Interest.

	Present State of the Funds.		Original Subscription.		Increase by interest since the First Establishment.	
	Sa.	Rs.	Sa.	Rs.	Sa.	Rs.
First Class Established 1815-16 comprising of Funds in the hands of Treasurer, mortgage &c.....	3,54,755	0	2,10,960	0	1,43,795	0
Second Class ditto in 1817 do.	83,236	2	55,530	0	27,706	2
Third Class do. in 1818 ditto.	38,963	0	27,980	0	10,983	4
Fourth Class do. in 1819 ditto.	36,805	0	28,090	0	8,715	0
Fifth Class do. in 1820 ditto....	18,693	8	16,190	0	2,503	8
Sixth Class do. in 1821 ditto....	43,652	2	40,180	0	3,472	2
Seventh Class do. in 1822.....	34,568	11	32,820	0	1,748	11
Total..	6,10,673	11	4,11,750	0	1,98,923	11

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

At a meeting of Directors held this day, Mr. JAS. CULLEN, was elected a director in the room of Mr. Cruttenden, deceased.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR LOANS.

The Bengal Provident Society will grant Loans on Mortgage to the extent of 150,000 Rs.—Applications to be made to Messrs. PALMER and Co. Treasurers, or to the undersigned.

J. B. JONES,
Secretary.

Certificates for Shares in the Eighth Class of the Society are issuing as usual from the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co

Agents for the Society at Bombay. Chargeable with daily interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum on the amount of the respective premiums, from the 1st of January last.

Bombay 5th March 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Day, Wednesday, the 5th Inst.

SUNDRY ARTICLES OF
Household Furniture,

THE PROPERTY OF
J. A. Maxwell, Esq.
(ABOUT TO QUIT THE PRESIDENCY,)

At his House

ON THE

MOUNT ROAD,

CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated Ware, Queens and Glass Ware, Cots, Tables, Chairs, &c.

AT NOON

Will be put up (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a Commodious Shigrampoe with a pair of Horses and Harness complete.

Bombay, 5th March 1823.

To Be Ruffled for

At Messrs. Baxter and Co.

A SET OF THE

NEW

Encyclopædia
BRITANNICA,

IN 20 VOLS.

WITH 9 Supplementary numbers continued to the latest period.

Scheme 40 Tickets at 20 Rs. each—A few Tickets remain undisposed of.

Bombay, 5th March 1823.

AN ENGLISH BUILT
TILBURY.
WITH AN ACTIVE



HORSE

OF EXCELLENT PACES,

and

A SET OF CAPITAL

Harness

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

APPLY TO

Messrs. Baxter and Co.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Bombay, 5th March 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Pattamars proceeding to the Malabar Coast from Bombay, Surat, Daman and other Northern Ports, or any other Vessels whatever, will be furnished with cargoes of Salt, at Goa, for Alleppe at the rate of five and a half Bombay Rupees or six Goa Rupees, per Anna or Goa Coomb of the usual measure; four days to be allowed for loading and three for unloading at Alleppe. Two thirds of the freight to be paid in advance by the party engaging the tonnage and the remainder at Goa on producing the requisite receipt for delivery of the cargo.—Apply to Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOM and Co. at Bombay, and RAJAH GOPAL MOODLIAR at Goa.

Bombay 5th March 1823.

FOR SALE

5 Patent Chain Cables

LATELY IMPORTED
PER SHIP

SARAH,

Capt. Thacker,

FROM LONDON.

ONE of 60 Fathoms, 5-16ths Inch (equal to 4½ Inch Rope) Complete.

" 60 1½ (5½) "

" 60 13-16ths (8) "

" 80 1 Inch, (10½) "

" 90 1 ¾ (15½) "

For Particulars apply to *Framjee Cawasjee* at his Office.

"TERMS CASH."

Bombay, 5th March 1823.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

A HIGH CAST



Arab Charger,

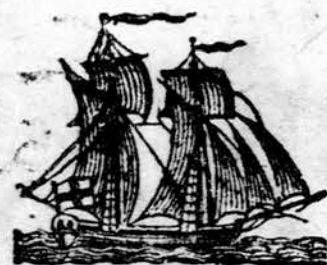
PRICE RUPEES 1000;

FURTHER Particulars may be known on Application to *Edujee Curseljee's Sons.*

Bombay 4th March 1823.

TO BE SOLD

A SCHOONER RIGGED



Pleasure Boat,

COPPERED and well found in Stores, Sails well, and has sufficient accomodation for a family. She draws little water and is excellently adapted for going up and down the Coast, for particularss apply to *Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons.*

Bombay 5th March 1823.

Passage to Europe

THE FINE SHIP



Almorah,

THOMAS WINTER,

Commander,

WILL sail on the 10th March, for Liverpool. She has excellent accommodations, and a Surgeon of the Royal Navy, has undertaken the medical duty during the voyage.

Apply to Captain WINTER on board, or RITCHIE STEUART and Co. at whose office a plan of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay 8th February 1823.

Advertisement

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

Distressed Irish.

Amount already published, Rs. 71,141. 1. 12

List of Subscription from Raj-cole.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Turner, 1st	
Regt. L. C.	100
Captain Dawson, Do.	40
Lieutenant B. Sandwith, Do.	30
" E. Sparrow, Do.	25
" P. Sanderson, Do.	25
" C. Hagart, Do.	25
" C. J. Conyngham, Do.	20
" S. Poole, Do.	20
" R. D. MacKenzie, Do.	20
Serjeant Major H. Bird, Do.	10
Trumpet Major J. Titus, Do.	10
Lieut. and Adj. J. Outram,	
1st 12th Regt.	25
Lieut. W. F. Barlow, Do.	25
" J. Liddell, Do.	20
" C. Denton, Do.	20
" J. Morris, Do.	25
" T. Watkins, Do.	25
" E. P. Ramsay, Do.	20
Ensign Earle, Do.	15
" Giberne, Do.	20
Assist. Surgeon R. Wight Do.	30
Detachment of Artillery.	
Lieut. A. Rowland, Do.	25
Serjeant Hussy, Do.	10
Bombardier Nighland, Do.	4
Gunner Briggs, Do.	3
" Kelly, Do.	1
" Dunning, Do.	1
" Finly, Do.	1
" Condrin, Do.	1
" Harraway, Do.	1
" Jackson, Do.	1
" Galvin, Do.	1
" Jones, Do.	1

Commissariat Office.

Sub Conductor James Briscoe, ...	10
Balnastna Gunnoba Chitty, ...	5
Daniel Valledares, ...	5
Ammuram Shroff, ...	5

Total. 71,766. 1. 12

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" S. Poole, Do.	20
" R. D. MacKenzie, Do.	20
Serjeant Major H. Bird, Do.	10
Trumpet Major J. Titus, Do.	10
Lieut. and Adj. J. Outram, 1st 12th Regt.	25
Lieut. W. F. Barlow, Do.	25
" J. Liddell, Do.	20
" C. Denton, Do.	20
" J. Morris, Do.	25
" T. Watkins, Do.	25
" E. P. Ramsay, Do.	20
Ensign Earle, Do.	15
" Giberne, Do.	20
Assist. Surgeon R. Wight Do.	30

Detachment of Artillery.

Lieut. A. Rowland, Do.	25
Serjeant Hussy, Do.	10
Bombardier Nighland, Do.	4
Gunner Briggs, Do.	3
" Kelly, Do.	1
" Dunning, Do.	1
" Finly, Do.	1
" Condren, Do.	1
" Harraway, Do.	1
" Jackson, Do.	1
" Galvin, Do.	1
" Jones, Do.	1

Commissariat Office.

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Balernstna Gunnoba Chitty, ...	5
Daniel Valledares, ...	5
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Total. 71,766. 1. 12

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST FEBRUARY 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

1st. THE Honorable the Governor in Council having sanctioned the distribution of Pension Certificates of a new form, the Commander in Chief will be pleased to order the Annual Committees to be assembled at the Presidency, and at outstations, for the examination of Invalids and Pensioners, to exchange the Certificates heretofore granted for new ones, the columns of which must be previously filled up by the officers in charge, with great accuracy, and the description given be compared by the Committees with the appearance of each individual Pensioner, and every care taken to ensure the identity of each.

2nd. The Inspector of the Pension list at the Presidency will forward a sufficient number of Printed Certificates upon application, to the different outstations, and he will supply each person hereafter admitted to the benefit of the Pension Establishment with one, carefully filed up and registered.

3^d. At every station where there are Pensioners a Register of them must be entered in a Book, and which must contain the same information as inserted in the new Certificate.

4th. In all cases of doubt as to the Identity of Pensioners, it will be the duty of Committees to examine the documents or witnesses each person may have to produce to substantiate a right to Pension, and where there is reason to apprehend fraud, the case must be submitted to Government, with all the information the Committees may have obtained.

5th. The staff or other Officers in charge of Pensioners will be held responsible that every payment is noted on the back of the Certificate, and no payment made, but on the personal appearance of each individual Pensioner, or upon a certificate from an European public Officer of Government, Civil or Military, stating that the Pensioner is alive but unable to attend, which would obviate any particular hardship owing to sickness.

6th. The Officers in charge will warn all Pensioners within their range of payment, to attend the Committees for examination at the time appointed, and they will themselves afford those Committees every information in their power.

7th. Monthly Returns of Pensioners, accounting for increase or decrease according to the prescribed form, are to be forwarded to the Inspector of the Pension list regularly, with the original Certificates of such persons as may have died or been struck off the Establishment.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Tenth Regiment N. I.

Lieut. William Fonquet to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion, vice Adamson promoted to Captain of a Company, — Date of appointment, 17th February 1823.

Bombay Castle 22d February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased to revise the Commissariat Regulations of this Presidency, and caused them to be printed, direct them to be circulated to the different Corps and Departments under Government for general observance.

All Officers in charge of Corps or Departments, to whom these Regulations may be issued, will be held responsible for the same and for their regular transfer to the Officers who may relieve them, with the other Public Records under their charge.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

By the Commander in Chief.

1. Officers Commanding Divisions and Stations having within the limits of their respective Commands Invalids or Pensioners, will be pleased to order Inspection Rolls to be prepared agreeably to the regulated forms, and appoint Committees of Inspection to meet on or as soon after the 1st day of April next as may be convenient; The President to be a Field Officer, and the Members Captains, where such can be employed.

2. These Committees will in conformity to the 1st Para. of the General Order by Government of the 21st instant, distribute new Certificates to Pensioners in lieu of those they may now have, and which are to be forwarded to the Inspector of the Pension List at the Presidency.

3. The Proceedings of these Committees are to be transmitted to the Inspector of the Pension List for the purpose of being laid before a Committee at the Presidency, and ultimately before Government.

4. Inspection Rolls of the Invalids and Pensioners at the Presidency, Mahim, Tannah, Panwell, and Catranjah, will also be prepared, and when ready, a report to be made to the Adjutant General of the Army, when orders will be given for the Inspection of the Invalids and Pensioners of every description at those places.

Bombay Castle, 27th February, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe on sick certificate, to Assistant Surgeon B. Phillipson.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser, having been obliged to quit Broach on account of indisposition, Assistant Surgeon Downey is appointed to that garrison during the absence of Mr. Fraser, or until further orders.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert, dated Sholapore, 1st January, appointing Lieutenant Pelham to officiate as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, until the arrival of Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Duvernet, is confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Turner, dated Rajpore, 12th Instant, appointing Lieutenant Sandwith to act as Line Adjutant, until the arrival of the officer lately appointed to that situation, or until further orders, is also confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec.

Calcutta

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 27th Jan. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

4th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Chas. St. John Faucourt, from Half-pay 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Thomas Loftus, who exchanges; receiving the difference between the full-pay of Cavalry, and full-pay of Infantry, 30th May, 1822.

11th Light Dragoons.

Veterinary Surgeon Chas. Percival, from Half-pay 25th Light Dragoons, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice George Gross who exchanges; 4th July, 1822.

13th Light Dragoons.

Captain John Thornton, from Half-pay 78th Regiment, to be Captain, vice William Turner, who exchanges, receiving the difference between a full-pay Troop, and a full-pay Company, 27th June 1822.

Lieut. the Hon'ble John Stuart, from Half-pay 3d Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Tristram, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 18th July, 1822.

16th Light Dragoons.

Lieut. A. St. Leger McMahon, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant vice Smith who exchanges, 26th May, 1822.

1st Foot.

Capt. Mathew Ford, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hulme who exchanges; 27th June, 1822.

Capt. John Farmer Gell, from Half-pay 77th Foot, to be Captain, vice John Wilson who exchanges, 25th July 1822.

20th Foot.

Capt. Frederick William Frankland, from 2d Foot, to be Captain, vice Power who exchanges, 6th June 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Robt. McDermott, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign with purchase, vice Boas, appointed to the 12th Foot, 11th July 1822.

47th Foot.

Ensign Jas. Rattray Scott, from the 42d Foot, to be Ensign, vice McDonald who exchanges; 11th July, 1822.

50th Foot.

Lieut. G. Bromhead, to be Captain with purchase, vice Rea deceased, 27th June, 1822. Cancels the exchange between Captains Young, 53d, and Rea, 51th.

Ensign Pryce Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Bromhead, 27th June, 1822.

Henry Wilson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Clarke 7th June, 1822.

59th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Frederick George Howard, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Drummond, appointed to the 1st Foot Guard, 25th July, 1822.

69th Foot.

Gentleman Cadet Henry William Machford, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hure, appointed to the 8th Foot, 13th June, 1822.

Thos. Schoolbraid, Gent. late of the 73d Foot, to be Quarter Master, vice Stevens, deceased, 11th July, 1822.

89th Foot.

Captain Robt. Nicholls, from Half-pay, 25th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Geo. Edward Jones who exchanges, 6th June, 1822.

29th JANUARY, 1823.

Lieutenant Berwick of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, has permission to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for Two years from the date of Embarkation.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

30th JANUARY, 1823.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fort William on Thursday the 2d of January 1823. Lieutenant John M. Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge.

For conduct, scandalous and infamous, such, as is unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

1st. In having on or about the 8th of June last, when permitted to proceed to London after the Embarkation of the 5 Companies on Board the Hon'ble the East India Company's Ship Warren Hastings, returned in a state of Intoxication.

2^d. For having used or misapplied Money entrusted to his care during his absence from the Warren Hastings.

3^d. In conducting himself in a gross and insulting manner to Lieutenant Mackrell, 44th Regiment, on or about the 21st July last, in calling that Officer "A damned Hypochondriac Son of a Bitch and a damned pusillanimous Scoundrel."

4th. In having violated his Word and Honor in being Drunk on or about the 17th of August last, when he had pledged himself to the Officers of the 44th Regiment on Board the Warren Hastings, that if his apology to Lieutenant Mackrell was accepted, that he would not again be Drunk, and for behaving on that Evening in a gross and insulting manner to Mr. Diamond, Surgeon of the Warren Hastings, in calling him a damned Coward.

5th. In being Drunk on or about the 26th September last, and in making use of insulting and improper expressions to Mr. Isaacks, 4th Officer on Board the Warren Hastings, such as telling that Officer "It was a damned lie; and that if he had him out he would give him a good flogging."

6th. In having during the Voyage, associated with the Steward of the Captain of the Hon'ble the East India Company's Ship Warren Hastings, but more particularly on or about the 28th and 29th of September last, and for having got intoxicated in his, the Steward's Company.

(Signed) J. W. MORRISON.

Col. and Lieut. Col. 44th Regt.

Fort William, 27th }
December 1822. }

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding. That the Prisoners Lieutenant John M. Wood, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, is Not Guilty of the first specification of the Charges laid against him.

On the second specification the Court find that Lieutenant Wood did make use of certain Money; but without any bad intention.

On the third specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of having made use of opprobrious Language to Lieutenant Mackrell at the time laid, but consider him to have sufficiently atoned for the offence by the Reprimand which he received from and by the Apology which he made under the direction of his Commanding Officer, in the presence of all the Officers of the 44th Regiment on Board the Warren Hastings.

On the fourth specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the first part with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous." They find him Guilty also of the second part for which however they consider him to have sufficiently atoned by his apology to Doctor Diamond on the following Morning.

On the fifth specification the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of the first part, with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous." They also find him Guilty of using unbecoming expression to Mr. Isaacs, 4th Officer of the Warren Hastings, under circumstances of extreme provocation.

On the sixth specification the Court find Lieutenant Wood Honorably Acquitted.

Sentence. The Court having acquitted the Prisoner Lieutenant J. M. Wood of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot of certain parts of the specifications of the Charge laid against him, and having found him Guilty of other certain parts, with exception to the Words "Scandalous and Infamous" as stated in their Finding, which being in Breach of the Articles of War, do Sentence him to lose One Year's Rank in the Army and Regiment.

Confirmed,
(Signed) EDWD. PAGET,
General Commander in Chief.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The Commander in Chief confirms though he regrets that he cannot entirely Approve the Finding and Sentence of the Court, neither is he of Opinion that the Proceedings themselves are altogether unexceptionable.

Lieutenant Wood's Conduct towards Lieutenant Mackrell was pardoned and overlooked Conditionally, and the breach of that condition on his part rendered him in every way liable to the consequence to which he had subjected himself by the original offence.

The refusal of the Court to allow Lieutenant Wood to call Evidence to establish the Character and tone of the Society in which he was immediately living, is objectionable in as much as though it would not justify a departure from the Rules of good manners on his part, the proof of it might have gone greatly to palliate it.

The Court was no doubt influenced in the lenity of the Sentence, by a conviction of this very point, which they denied the Prisoner the chance of proving by Evidence, and the Commander in Chief grounds his own justification in confirming the Sentence of the Court in its present lenient form on a fact which he notices with the greatest pain, of a Field Officer having so far forgotten himself for a moment, as to have invited at a late hour of the night the unseasonable exhibition of an amusement which however innocent when accompanied by the proprieties of time and place, indisputably led to the Fracas which shortly afterwards took place in the Great Cabin of the Ship.

The procedure of the Court in forwarding a Document which they declined recording on the body of their Proceedings, appears to be altogether irregular. The reference itself is in His Excellency's opinion entirely unimportant, and exclusive of the many general grounds of exception which may be urged against such a measure, no plea of necessity is adduced for a departure from the simple and regular mode of proceeding by which all representations will readily reach Head-Quarters.

Although Colonel Morrison has in the judgement of the Court failed to establish the facts to the extent which he had grounds to suppose he should be able to do, the Commander in Chief cannot sufficiently extol the high sense of Honor, and of Moral principle and the tender regard for the Character of the Corps under his Command, which influenced him to undertake the arduous and painful Duty of a Prosecutor.

Lieutenant Wood to be released from Arrest, and to return to his Duty.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 31st, 1823.

The Commander in Chief calls the particular attention of Officers Commanding His Majesty's Regiments in India to, and enjoins the strictest compliance with, the instructions contained in the Right Hon'ble The Secretary at War's Circular Letter, dated War Office Department of Accounts, 5th July 1822, transmitting Copy of the 34 Article of the 19th Section of the Articles of War now in force, which prescribes the course to be pursued with respect to the effects of Officers and men dying in India.

Commanding Officers who may not have received the Circular above referred to, are immediately to signify the same to Head-Quarters, in order to their

being supplied with Copies thereof from the Adjutant General's Office.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 31st, 1823.

The declaration required from Officers applying for Leave to return to England by General Orders, No. 2682 of the 23d August last, is to be forwarded to The Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces in India in triplicate, the original as heretofore directed is to be written at the bottom of the Application, and the Duplicate, and Triplicate on separate Sheets of Paper, in order to their being handed over to His Excellency The Commander in Chief's Military Secretary for transmission to His Royal Highness The Duke of York's Office.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 1st, 1823.

Captain Shelton of the 44th Regt. has permission to proceed to Prince of Wales's Island for the recovery of his Health, with Leave of Absence for Six Months from the 1st Instant.

Ensign McDermott of the 20th Foot has leave to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for one Year from the date of his Embarkation.

The Leave granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville, to Lieut. Hanna, 67th Regiment to return to Europe for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for two Years from the date of his Embarkation, is Confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st February, 1823.

Captain Smith, Lieut. Maxwell, & Cornet Ahnuy, 11th Dragoons have permission to visit the Hills on their Private Affairs, and to be absent, the former from the 20th March to the 26th May and the two latter from the 24th March to the 24th September next.

His Excellency The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.—Lieut. Kenneth McKenzie to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice G. Rawlins, dec. 17th Jan. 1823.

Ensign Arthur Ormsby to be Lieutenant, vice McKenzie promoted.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 3d, 1823.

Upon the approaching Embarkation at Bombay of the 24th Regiment of Foot for England, His Excellency the Commander in Chief performs a gratifying duty; in recording the high opinion entertained of the Conduct and Character of that distinguished Corps, during its Services in India.

The well-earned reputation which attended the 24th Regiment from England, it is pleasing to His Excellency to learn has been preserved with credit throughout its career in this Country.

This Order the Commander in Chief will not fail to submit to the Gracious notice of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col A. G.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

This is likely to be a sort of rambling article, —quite chitty-chatty, off-hand, and all that—perhaps, after all, not so much amiss.

EDIN. MAC,

O, imitatores, servum pecus; ut mihi sæpe
Bilem, sæpe jocum, vestri movere tumultus

APUD HOR.

Nous approfondirons, ainsi que la physique,
Grammaire, Histoire, Vers, Morale, et Politique.

MOLIERE.

Sir,

Hearing it whispered a few days ago that a contributor was wanted for the Gazette, I hereby tender my powers of Elevation, to bring it with trump, and timbrel-clang, and general shout, to the zenith of triumphant popularity. I imagine not for an instant, that you will misconstrue this overture into a Solisitation for employment;—no, it is a gracious offer of assistance. Yes, *gracious* is the epithet, of which you will the better judge, when I shall have rendered you an account of my great qualifications. With

out fear of controversy, then, I affirm myself to be, the immortal, the invincible, ABU-JAAD. "Him with the curled Hair." Fit for every thing; prepared for all accidents; ready to tilt a lance with any one. I hereby give warning, challenge, and defiance, to Messieurs AB, XYZ, Tom Jones, MJ, Yacoot, Orlando, Philo-dramaticus. Looloo. Jacques Exoticus. Viator, and a host of other Non descriptis who have hitherto kept the field to themselves; henceforward, let them hide their diminished heads," I am every thing—I revolve, not with the phases of the Moon, but the minutes on the Clock; and one hour shall find me Critic, Fiddler, Poet, and Buffoon. I can be wise, frolicsome, temperate, dissipated, serious, pensive, joyous, melancholy, furious, funny, tragical and commical in the same Instant: ready to pass from grave to gay, from lively to severe; to sigh in concert with the woods that wave o'er Delphi's steep; or laugh with Momus in his train; to ——— in short, Sir, I thereby pronounce myself to be, not one, but all Mankind's Epitome.

Ecoulez moi, car je suis un Oracle;
Grand mes talens daignent se d'poyer,
Malheur au chien qui voudrait aboyer.

SHAKESPER.

From mere experiment ther fore, of my potencies, your Newspaper must derive an infinite advantage; for, in addition to what I have said, I would have you know that I can discourse in terms comprehensible only to the initiate few, about the wits of Elizabeths reign; can describe beauties in Chaucer, Spencer, Milton, and all the poets that ever lived:—dead things—with in-breathed sense I am able to pierce, and, by Windy inspiration of oracular breath, pour into my reader's mind the genuine characteristics of the great and good of every kindred and nation under heaven. I know how to apply sententious opinions in the mode of modern infallibility. As, for instance, when I hear an A ——— G ——— make *Palkée*, I should say "There stands ***** mingling the bitterness of Satire, with the gloomy grandeur of his Sublime genius." If I would ——— but let me go back to the great ones of the olden time, who blazed the comets of their Season, I can talk of the elegant licentiousness of Boccaccio; the delightful varieties of Ariosto; the tender querulence of Petrarch's erotic conceits; of Jasso's misfortunes, and the harmonious spirit and majesty of his numbers: Then there is the poetical magic and linked sweetness of the sublime Michael Angelo; nor must I omit the divine Raffaele, the costume-loving precision of Poussin, the happy imagination of Camoens, nor the sixty thousand verses of Ferdousi; then there is Hafiz, and, not least in our dear love, old Shems-el Tabreezi: you must know that I have taken a few lessons in "*Hor-rihentials*" of Mr. Billy ***** and can say *Bi-omed, o bigereft, o bi-raft, o bi-mord, alnost* as well as himself, but, as yet, I am unable to throw into my manner that emphatic action and *Jestikaleyshun*, which he so eminently possesses; in fact, I nearly despair of its attainment, for 'tis said *entre nous*, that St. Vitus gave that superb polish and grace to his attitudes, when she taught him to dance, and out of gratitude for the Don, he always keeps the anniversary of her fete; ill-natured people however, are too apt to say things that are incorrect, so we must not believe all we hear; besides, I abhor and detest scandal, and shall not make this, my first paper, a vehicle for saucy and impertinent remarks.

Adeb teje ast, az Intf Illahi,
Beni ba ser, buru er jau ke khañi

Thus translated for the benefit of young Grif-
fins.

"Ullaloo! good breeding's a Jewel,"
Molly let go of my hair.

Where, was I—oh—with Shems el tabreezi;
well there is a hundred others, quos nunc per-
scribere longum est, they are all excellent. But,
sat sapienti, you will see what I mean * * *
* * * and I need hardly mention the
extraordinary faculty I have of praising or revil-
ing Voltaire; of admiring the purity, amidst pity
for the sensitiveness of Racine; giving way before
the passionate force of Corneille; pitching a stee-
py flight with Eschylus; being wildly enthusias-
tic with Schiller; running mad with Hat Lee;
and, to jump at once to our own days (chronol-
ogy being nothing to genius, which is not for an
age, but for all time) trilling a Madrigal in a
strain something like this t'ye.

FROM THE GENTLE BEEMA IN DUNCAN ROAD TO HER
ROBIN.

"Whither my love!—no, that's too high, that line,
"That voice,—that look,—the rapture, the surprise,
"That auburn hair,—those GREY, light, loving,
Eyes,
"That single breasted coat—that sweet snub nose—
"Those inexpressibles—I know the clothes,—
"The Eyes, the hair, the legs the voice, the thing!
"My senses sink, and I have got no Gin,—
"But sinking senses, now your vigour ply,
"And bear my fainting carcass to my joy."

OLD MAG.

You see by this, my competency to emulate,
nay, to out herod, all your other contributors
who hold their rushlights to the sun: Ohe jam
satis! methinks I hear you exclaim. It is even
so; and I could detail 10,000,000, other quali-
ties of fitness; but I'll content myself with a word
or two, as to my style, on which the testimony of
this letter leaves little occasion to dilate, yet I
must not omit to mention my very peculiar ad-
roitness in all the mechanism of Authorship.
To me the mysteries of emphatic inuendo are o-
pen; the application of apt and eloquent paren-
theses is as the air I breathe; I know where to
shake my head in Italics; utter a "MEGA-
THAUMA" in capitals; and, by the mere force
of appropriate collocation, make a word, nay,
sometimes even a syllable, express a start, or a
shrug, or a sympathizing, wonderful, casting up
of the Eyes; while for a FROWN, dark as ten
thousand furies, terrible as hell, ugly and hideous
as the grinning of the uncouth booby Sawnee *
* * * I am your only penman.

With all this concentration of faculties in my-
self, I am not less enviable in my friends. All
are Jewels of the first water, and their aid is at
my command for furthering any scheme, in which
I profess to be interested. In my talented Pha-
lanx, there is not a hue in all the varied brightness
of the RAINBOW, but finds a correspondent ray among
those of whom I have most meritoriously been
dubbed the HEAD.

Your penetration must from all this, instantly
discover the absolute, the ineffable advantage of
taking me into your PAY but the resolution must
be made with haste, for I am noised abroad, I am
sought after, and ere another hour shall have min-
gled with past Eternity, I may be flying on the
swift wings of my new reputation to the North,

and South, the East, and the West; from all quar-
ters am I receiving Embassies courtting the coun-
tenance of my transcendent talents; some implor-
ing a prop for works already born; others, for
those whose birth is delayed until the decisive yet
delicate powers of my literary obstetricism may
be at hand to produce them to the admiring world,
in the full perfection of grand and beautiful pro-
portion. But, Sir, my unwillingness, not to say
absolute inability, to desert this city of my adop-
tion, induces me to give you the preference to a
certain other "Stranger in the Land" who has
been looking after me; though I should never
do for him, I am unacquainted with the Auntient
Erse, and cannot eat either Haggis or Cock-a-
leekie, I was once half-poisoned with a vile Cale-
donian Mess at the Black bull in Jedburgh. A.
D. 1809 and have forsworn them ever since.

To distinguish contributions by the signature
of my name, will perhaps, be useless, except on
particular occasions. Suffice it, that in your rich-
est numbers, whatever is wisest, best, liveliest, beau-
tifullest, discreetest, and modestest, may safely be
attributed to the pen of your friend, your curly
headed friend,

ABU JAAD.

March Fourth 1823.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

When sleepless nights, and thoughtful days,
And dreary prospects intervene,
And all the cares of blighted hopes,—
At once throw darkness on the scene,—
What keen pang'd feelings in the breast,
By every passing minute press'd
Where, but a short, short time before,
All that e'en life, and hope, nay more,
All that the mind of fancied joy,
Could of future Sun beam cherish,
Was nursed, and ne'er was thought to cloy,
At least, by a word to perish.
Such the transit, but now no more,
That pass'd within my bosom's score;
Such was the joy a single hour,
Laid waste all like a blasted flower;
And Day, after Day, succeeding
Similar to those preceeding
Was big with grief, and care press'd
And Fancy bleak the thoughts engag'd.

M. J.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London 6 months sight—1 to 10
Calcutta 30 days do.—103 to 104.
Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.
Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.
Spanish Dollars,—219 Rs. per 100 ditto.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PENATES will find a Note waiting
him at the Office.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.—In the 2d
Part of Dugald, For, "the Sons of Glen-
feerrach" Read, "the Sons of Glencu-

rach". For, "the heights of Glencurach
disperses" Read, "the heights of Glen-
curach dispersed." For, "warded off
the arm" Read, "warded off the aim
on" and For, "the opening folds of the
youth" Read, "the opening folds of the
Mantle."

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH 1823.

We are still unable to announce
a ny arrival from England at either
Presidency.

As accounts were received on Sun-
day of the Triumph having touched at
Calicut, that vessel may be daily look-
ed for.

On Wednesday last the Annual Ge-
neral Meeting of the Education Socie-
ty was held at St. Thomas's Church,
The Honorable the Governor in the
Chair.—after the general business of
the meeting had been gone through the
examination of the two central Schools
commenced; and the proficiency of
the Children afforded great gratifica-
tion to all present. Rank and rewards
were bestowed upon the Scholars ac-
cording to this proficiency with the
utmost impartiality.

His Excellency the Commander
in Chief and Suite arrived from the
outstations on Monday.

We have been favoured with the follow-
ing letter from Poonah dated February
28th.

A most sporting and interesting performance
to those who are fond of the turf, and desirous
of ascertaining the bottom and rate of Arab
Horses took place over the race course at this
place this morning.

Colonel Willingly Cotton had matched an
Arab Horse of his called Bagdad, that he went
eighteen miles (18) within the hour carrying 7
stone—the Horse was out of training and a
week was allowed only for that purpose—the ge-
neral idea was against the Horse, who started
at $\frac{1}{4}$ before six this morning, and completed the
distance with $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile over, with the greatest
ease in 50 minutes and 40 seconds—there re-
mains little doubt from the Horse not being at
all distressed, and his pace when pulled up that
he would have gone 3 miles more within the
hour. I send you the time he took to go round
the course each round.

"Bagdad" carried 4 pounds over his weight is 5 years old, and was purchased from his excellency the Commander in Chief

This rate is fully equal to any of the matches done in England, and proves the bottom of a good Arab to be as good as any English Blood Horses.

	M.	S.
1st time round the Course, - - -	3	25
2d - - - - -	3	35
3d - - - - -	3	50
4th - - - - -	3	50
5th - - - - -	4	0
6th - - - - -	5	15
7th - - - - -	3	30
8th - - - - -	4	15
9th - - - - -	4	45
10th - - - - -	4	45
11th - - - - -	4	50
12th - - - - -	4	40

Minutes 50 40

Round the course is $1\frac{1}{2}$ (one mile and half) and 40 yards—Pulled up after the 6th round for 1 minute and a half.

He is an Iron grey, with a very flat forehead and excellent Bone: a large sum was immediately bid for him and refused.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. A. Hervey, Bengal Commissary.

Ast. Surg. W. Gray, 1st / 8th Regt.
Capt. R. Barwall, 12th Regt.
Capt. Hamilton, Madras Establishment.
Lieut. J. D. Browne, 2d Bat. 5th Regt.
Capt. Powell, M. B.
Capt. Spiller,

DEPARTURES.—Capt. Delamain,

Ensign A. Orr, European Regt.
Capt. Barwall, 12th Regt.
Surg. Gerard,
Lieut. Col. Bellasis Artillery.
Capt. E. Mundy Wood, 2d / 7th Regt.
Lieut. Geo. Duvener, 1st Bat. 5th Regt.
Lieut. Col. B. Bennett 2d Bat. 12th Regt.
Capt. C. Pearce, Bengal Arms.
Lieut. J. Worby 2d / 9th Regt.
Ensign B. W. Gautier, 2d / 12th Regt.
Ast. Surg. Gray, 1st / 8th Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE

and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 28th, The H. C. Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. G. Middleton, from Calcutt, 9th Feb.
March 2d, Ship Lady Nugent, Robert Boon, from Muscat, 22d Feb.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 26th, Ship Duke of Bedford, (Free Trader) F. A. Cunyngnam, to England.
Ditto Grab Ship Lord Castle, J. G. Frith, to Muscat.
27th, Portuguese Brig Assumpcao, M. J. da Luz, to Portugal, Penang, and Macao.

March 1st, Ship Edmonstone, Wm. Morgan, to China.

PASSENGERS.

By the Duke of Bedford.—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wish, and four children, Mrs. Pearce and two children, Mrs. Gilbert, two Miss Gilberts, Miss A. Smith, Miss J. Smith, Commodore Bent, Major W. S. Wish, Lieut. Carroll, Lieut. Neville, Ensign Orr.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Ship Amarah, for London.
Good Success, for China.
Carron, for Bengal.
Caroline, for Bussorah.
Grab Rohemany, for Malay Coast.

Calcutta

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

Arrivals. Feb. 9, Portuguese ship Andromeda, P. C. S. Nittal, from Macao 29th December, Singapore, and Malacca 17th Jan.

Feb. 12, Spanish corvette Flor de Mar, M. Homserden, from Masilla 31st December, Singapore, and Malacca 18th Jan.

Departures Feb. 6, Ship Swallow, W. Scott, for Penang and Bencoolen.—American ship Two Catharines, E. Elderkin, for America.

Feb. 9, Portuguese ship Triunfo Americano, J. J. De Souza, for Lisbon.

Feb. 10, Brig Nimrod, W. Spiers, for the Isle of France.

Feb. 11, Ship Hibernia, J. MacIntosh, for London.

Vessels gone to sea. Feb. 5, Providence.

Feb. 8, Rozalia and Lady Raffles.

Feb. 9, Fazzerahany, Volunteer, Travancore, and St. Antonio, brig.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour. Feb. 11, Phoenix.

At Kedgerree (None.)

At the New Anchorage, H. C. ships General Hewett, Thames, and Marchioness of Ely.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

February 11th, French Brig La Bayadire, Capt. Mahe, from Bourbon 21st December.—12th, Ship Union, Captain A. Fornier, from Port Louis and Mauritius 14th December.—19th, Ship Catherine, Captain Wm. Knox, from Calcutta 1st February.—16th, Ship Providence, Captain S. Owen, from Calcutta 6th February.—17th, H. C. Ship Warren Hastings, Capt. G. Mason, from Calcutta 28th January, Vizagapatam 6th and Coringa 15th February.—Do. H. M. Ship Termagant, Captain G. Dunlop, from Trincomalie 11th February.

DEPARTURES.

February 8th, Ship Mary Ann Sophia, Captain R. Cornfoot, for Batavia.—10th, Ship Apollo, Captain George Tennent, for London.—12th, Ship Edward Stretell, Captain R. Allport, for Calcutta.—16th Brig Cornelia Catherine, Captain A. Prince, for Cuddalore and Padang.

Colombo

ARRIVED.—January 26th, Ship Mary Ann, H. Warrington, Master, from Calcutta and Trincomalee.

D. to 26th, Portuguese Ship Penha L. De Encarnacao, Master, from Macao, Singapore, and last from Malacca—Passenger Mr. L. J. P. Gonzalez.

SAILED

January 26th, Ship Carrion Thomas McCarth, Master, for Bombay—Passenger Mr. Ervin.

Arrival.—January 27th, Cutter Trual, J. Jans Master, from Waypaary.—Passengers 5 Natives.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

At Poonah, on Monday, the 17th February, by the Reverend T. Robinson, Mr. F. Rouget, to Miss Catherine Byrn.

DEATH.

On the 3d instant Ponus, the Infant Son of Mr. A. Kevoik, Armenian Interpreter and Translator to the Hon'ble Recorder's Court of Bombay, aged five years and fifty two days.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st February, Mr. Thomas Verguet, to Miss

On the 1st February, at the Old Roman Catholic Church, by the Reverend Fre Manoel de Santa Theresza, Mr. James Bridgell to Mrs. Theresza Feirao.

On the 5th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, James Shaw, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Marian, eldest daughter of W. S. Andrews, Esq. M. D. of Richmond, Surrey.

On Saturday last, the 8th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, Thomas Reid Davidson, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Helen Eliza Parson, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Parson, Commissary General in Bengal.

Same place, and on the same day, Richard Easton Jones, Esq. to Mrs. Margaret Jones.

On Saturday last, the 8th February, Mr. G. Barnes to Mrs. A. Rebeiro.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 1st February, the lady of Mr. Apothecary T. Forth, of the Honorable Company Warrant Medical Staff, of a son and heir.

Same day, Mrs. Chas. Bean, of a daughter.

At Howrah, on the same day, Mrs. James Ross of a daughter.

On the 3d February, Mrs. F. W. Horne, of a daughter.

On the 4th February, the Wife of Mr. R. Wall, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, of a son.

At Sealdah, on the 5th February, Mrs. Robert Fleming of a son.

On the 7th February, at Moorsheadabad, the lady of Robert Creighton, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On Thursday last, the 6th February, Mr. Robert Gibson, of the firm of Robert Gibson and Co. of Constantinople aged 65 years.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At Cannanore, on the 6th instant, by the Revd. J. Dunsterville, Lieutenant R. C. Cuxton, of the 2d Bat. Pioneers, to Mrs. Mary Smyth, relict of the late Captain Smyth, of the 7th Native Infantry.

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Fort Saint George, by the Revd. Thomas Louis, A. M. William Pary, Esq. Merchant, to Mary, the only surviving child of the late Robert Powles, Esq. in the Service of His Highness Wallajah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

BIRTH

At Rannad, on the 6th inst. the Lady of Major Campbell, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 10th instant, Major Alexander MacLeod, Commanding the 1st Battalion 9th N. I.

Died at Trichinopoly on the night of the 10th instant, Lieutenant Edwin Mainwaring, of the Royal Regt.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 6TH FEB. 1823.

Mr. John Hawkins, Assistant in the Office of the Register to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nezamut Adawlut.

Mr. Augustus Prinsep Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah of Tirhoot.

Mr. John G. Deedes, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Shahabad.

Mr. Thomas Reid Davidson, Assistant to the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. John Lewis, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Nuddeah.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM, 7TH FEB. 1823.

Mr. Peniston Lamb, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Departments.

Mr. Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw, Second Assistant to ditto.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA.—LAST WEEK IN JANUARY.

** Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.

February 1823.	Degs.	February 1823.	Degs.
W d. { 8 A. M. 61		Mon. { 7½ A. M. 57	
22d { 5 P. M. 73		27th { 12 A. M. 74	
7½ A. M. 57		7½ A. M. 57	
Tur- { 1 P. M. 80		Fries { 12 A. M. 76	
day { 5 P. M. 77		28th { 12 P. M. 75	
23d { 7½ A. M. 70		Evening Frosty.	
Friday { 2 A. M. 78		W d. { 7½ A. M. 56	
24th { 5 P. M. 78		29th { 2 P. M. 77	
Head this morn- { 5 P. M. 76		7½ A. M. 57	
ing very thick fog { 7½ A. M. 58		30th { 4½ P. M. 77	
Satur- { 7½ A. M. 75		7½ A. M. 61	
day { Even. foggy and { 12 P. M. 74		Friday { 12 P. M. 74	
25th { frosty.		31st { 4½ P. M. 78	
7½ A. M. 57			
Sun'ay { 12 P. M. 78			
26th {			
HIGHEST RANGE.....80		LOWEST PITTS.....56	
AVERAGE MEDIUM.....65			

Since the last report the same varieties have occurred in the state of the atmosphere as indicated by the Thermometer.

The present average being near 5 degrees less, the same state of Disease also continues with the same slight varieties that occurred during the preceding fortnight, under similar circumstances, nor is it necessary to make any addition to either.

C.

Durhamtollah Feb. 1 1832,

We never witnessed a Ball in Government House which appeared to afford such general satisfaction as the one given by the Governor General on Thursday night. The company began to assemble shortly after nine, and by ten o'clock the dancing hall was very full, while many promenaded in the side chambers. Dancing was kept up with the greatest appearance of spirit and enjoyment, and more Country dances were got through than we have observed patronised of late. Indeed, it is a general complaint of Country Dancers, that the Quadrillers have at most Balls a monopoly of the light fantastic toe. This was not the case on this occasion. If care be not taken in future, a deadly feud will certainly arise between the Country dancers and the Quadrillers, or the hoppers and the gliders. The gliders muster very confident of carrying it off on all occasions with, if not a high hand, at least a high heel. The murmurs of the hoppers, though not loud, are deep; and they seem resolved upon jumping for their privileges. They even contemplate a memorial to the Court of Directors, which is the last failing of noble minds in India. It has been surmised that the most eligible plan would be to take the advice of legal council. The agitation of the friends of both parties is very great. There is an awful pause, and the gliders and hoppers gaze at each other in gloomy anticipation like the Russians and Turks. Their attention, however, has lately been attracted or distracted by

the rise of a third and most formidable class—the Waltzers, or the Sabinians. The Waltz or the Sabinian dance, they allow to be the most monopolizing of all saltations. 'Ma conscience' exclaimed a sturdy Scot near us—your Waltzer has that bonny lass a' to himself. You seem as if you would like to change places with him, methinks," replied a neighbor—"Na, na," responded the Caledonian, "it's nae canny: I suld nae hae my great appetite for supper; if I went dondering and whirlinggigging that gate like a wounded partan." There is only one dance in which the Hoppers, the Gliders, and the Sabinians consent to foot it all together—and that is the Spanish dance. Why it should be denominated the Spanish Dance we know not, since there are various Spanish dances. But this we know, that the three saltatorial factions met, and acquitted themselves with the most unheard of grace and science in the Spanish dance. The horrible quick movement was omitted, which we deem an extremely judicious improvement. Nothing can be more appalling to the Neophyte of Terpsichore than the quick movement of the Spanish dance. It forms a most startling antithesis to the slow, dignified antediluvian slide of the Waltz measure. It is the very Bathos of Saltation. Imagine, reader, a young genteel Cavalier and a Lady some graceful damsel pacing in the Waltz slide, with a move as slowly undulatory as the gentle heave of a calm summer sea. Presto, the fiddlers ring a new measure, and the dignified Cavalier and the graceful damsel are instantly thrown into St. Vitus-like convulsions, and twitch and jerk and wriggle towards each other at a most lamentable rate,—shaking their pinions like decapitated Turkeys, until it please the gods of Rosin to dissolve the enchantment by recurring to the waltzmeasure again. We hail the omission of this confounded jerking motion the other night with pleasure. It is a practice much more honored in the breach than the observance. And for the truth of this we appeal not to the reason but to the heels of our readers. We observed a few Mcfussulites occasionally caught in the Spanish dance at the Town Hall, and they looked most pitiable and ludicrously woe begone;—when having engaged partners for a country dance, they found themselves standing up to run the gauntlet of the Peninsular dance. One is apt to say in such a scrape, I thought it was a country dance? So it is the answer—for know all by these presents, that the Peninsular shake, vulgarly entitled the Spanish dance, passes as a Country dance. This ought to be well remembered by Tyros in the Terpsichorian gymnastics, else they will be taken a back when required to take their foot in their hand secundum modum Saltandi Iberiorum.

Sup. to the India Gazette Feb. 10.

Celerity of the Mails from Bombay. An Express for Government from Bombay arrived on the 6th instant, at the General Post Office, in the extraordinary short period of thirteen days and a half, the distance run being nearly 1,300 miles! consequently the rate obtained was nearly four miles an hour, all stoppages and crossing of numerous Rivers, and Nullahs inclusive, through this long and difficult tract of Country, via Nagpore.

This celerity of travelling we owe to the Post Master General's new and simple system of *Transit Telegraphs*, introduced throughout our possessions, without any additional expence to Government.

The Mails from Bombay now come in daily in less than sixteen days and a half, which is a gain of three and four days, at this season, on the former rate, and we understand that further improvement may be looked for, when the new Military Roads, constructing between Calcutta and Sumbulpore, and also between Raepore and Nagpore, are completed.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. Feb. 13.

COURT OF REQUESTS.

MOST IMPORTANT CASE TO SHOP-KEEPERS.

CALCUTTA,—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1823.

HASLEBY AND Co. versus CAPTAIN CONWAY.

The Plaintiffs in this case are Europe Shopkeepers, residing in Calcutta and sought to recover from the Defendant a Captain in the Army, the sum of 82 Rupees for Goods sold and delivered by them to him in the month of December last.

The ground upon which Captain Conway, rested his defence appeared to be, that inasmuch as the Plaintiff's general advertisement stated, "that a credit of three months would be allowed for the accommodation of their friends" he was not liable to be called upon to liquidate the demand until that period had elapsed; to which it was rejoined on the part of the Plaintiff's that although such a credit was usually allowed, yet when it came to their knowledge that the person was about to quit Calcutta for the upper Provinces, they always considered themselves intitled to call for *immediate* payment, which had been done in this case, but a refusal having followed, they had been under the necessity of resorting to this Court for redress.

MR. McLEOD (the sitting Commissioner) proceeded to give Judgment, observing that as it had not been shewn to his satisfaction that the Goods had been specifically sold for *ready money*, he did not consider the Plaintiffs intitled to a single anna, until the expiration of the allowed credit, and therefore *nonsuited* them and ordered them to pay the Costs.

We give this decision to the public in the hope that it will serve as a caution to the Calcutta tradesmen in the sale and delivery of their property, as it goes to establish a most pernicious precedent, tending to destroy all confidence between the Seller and Buyer, and will render it incumbent on the former to institute the strictest inquiry as to the ultimate destination of every individual customer, who may not come to his shop with money in his hands, for it appears to us quite evident from this decree, that if but a single day is wanting to complete the limited time, and the Merchant should learn

what his Debtor is on the eve of proceeding out of the Jurisdiction of the court, into the territories of His Majesty of Oude, he has no recourse, but must call for his Ledger and place the amount to *Profit and Loss*. We anticipate that the tradesmen of Calcutta when this shall come under their notice will see the necessity of immediately putting their advertisements in such forms, as to obviate the difficulty they now labour under from this decision, and the ruinous loss which must necessarily result from it. In addition to the above observations, we are called to notice a circumstance which tho' not perhaps of frequent occurrence, cannot be too strongly reprobated, we allude to a *private* hearing (on the bench) of the cause of action about to be discussed before it was called on by the proper officers of the Court. This practice should we think be discontinued for the sake of all parties concerned, as it naturally leads to a supposition (however unfounded it may be) that hearing only one side of the question must bias the mind of the hearer to the prejudice of the other party. We trust that this part has only to be mentioned to prevent a recurrence of it.

SUICIDE.

From the news brought out by the *ANN* and *AMELIA*, we learn that Lord Londonderry, the Prime Minister of the King, has destroyed his own life. He was the principal person in the administration of the Government of England; and his death has occasioned a general lamentation throughout the whole Kingdom. Owning to this event, doubts are entertained as to Mr. Canning's coming out to India as Governor General, as it was reported. How surprising it is, that such a wise man should commit suicide! Hence if Suicides, pistol-duels, fist-fightings, &c. which are prevailing in Europe, be compared with the practice of concubinage by Hindoo Widows in this country, the result will be this, that some usage or other in every nation and country is liable to blame; therefore, one's finding fault with the practice of another proceeds from the natural weakness of man; as it is said, "one can perceive the defect of another, altho' it be as little as a mustard seed, but cannot perceive his own fault, though as great as a Bel fruit."—*Summachar Chundrika*.

[*Bengal Hurkaru*,—Feb. 13.]

FUNERAL SERMON.

At the Cathedral on Sunday the 9th instant, the Rev. Mr. CRAWFURD preached a Sermon illustrative of the Christian character of the late Chief Justice. Sir HENRY BLOSSET, from the 37th Psalm, and the 37th verse.—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." The Communion Table, the Pulpit, the Pews of the Clergymen, and that appropriated to the Judges, were hung with black on the occasion.

Death finds us 'mid our play-things—snatches us As a cross-nurse might do a wayward child, From all our toys and baubles. His rough call Unlooses all our favorite ties on earth;

And well if they are such as may be answered, In yonder world, where all is judged of truly.

The sermon had a general application to the want of disposition in mankind to

lay to heart that awful dispensation of providence which is continually depriving us of our friends, and affording by daily and hourly proof the fleeting nature and the nothingness of all human enjoyment. We must, however, confine ourselves to such parts of it as referred immediately to the character of the respected person whose death has called forth this affectionate tribute to his memory.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.

Mr. CRAWFURD began by adverting to a passage in Isaiah, where it is said, "The righteous perished, and no man layeth it to heart; and the merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away, from the evil to come;" and after commenting on the necessity of paying earnest attention to the dispensation, and feeling humbled under the bereavement, proceeded to the consideration of the melancholy event which a wise, yet inscrutable providence, has caused to happen lately among us. The Chief Justice of British India, a man, who, setting aside religion—from the high office which he held—from his solid knowledge, and eminent talents, and unceasing industry—from the remarkable sweetness of his disposition, and manners,—was respected and venerated by all who approached him. All sensible reflecting persons, he continued, are enabled duly to appreciate these endowments; but this was not the brightest feature in his character. He was in very deed a faithful humble servant of the crucified Saviour; one who "worshipped God in spirit and in truth, one who was a perfect and upright man." Mr. CRAWFURD was convinced that so much of the worth of his character had been in various ways already displayed by him, that few of his hearers would not concur in laying to heart his loss: and though there was here no father, or mother, no brother or sister, to weep from the feelings of natural affection over his grave, yet sorrow as deep as that felt from the ties of blood, and tears as bitter as those which brethren shed, were excited by the loss of such a man, whom to know was to love. On his death-bed he blessed God most heartily for the happiness, for the honor, of being descended from a pious mother. She had led him by the hand into the path of life, and had anxiously pointed out to him the way of salvation. At that awful moment he felt the unspeakable value of her instructions, and that with his latest breath he should thank and bless her for them. He was unremittingly diligent in searching the Scriptures. His Bible gave the most unequivocal evidence that the law of the Lord was his delight that day and night he meditated therein. The pages were not of spotless white, and the binding fresh and fragrant as others, might be, for the former were filled with notes and comments springing from his own reflection,

and the latter was worn and soiled by constant use. It was thus that he obtained a knowledge of God's holy will. Let those who surrounded his death-bed witness, he said what an affectionate anxiety he evinced for their souls. He often addressed them, impressing upon their minds the importance of being truly religious; he wished them to learn from his own case the great goodness of God. On the morning before he died, when in extreme weakness, he desired the two last chapters of the Book of Joshua to be read in the presence of all assembled. He explained afterwards that as he, like Joshua, was going the way of all the earth, he wished to declare that he died in the faith and fear of the true God, beseeching those around him to do the same. But not only for those around him not only for his near relations and friends, not only his own nation, did he feel this tender interest; he loved, he prayed most earnestly for the souls of the wretched Hindoos, wretched because they knew not the true God. Mr. CRAWFURD, who came from England with him, and had the best opportunities of knowing his character fully, said that he could bear ample witness to the intense interest he took in the salvation of these people which, when not aware how soon he would be called away, he determined to promote by every means in his power. He knew what death was, that it had a sting, but to him that sting was taken away. His conversation was full of peace; peace was in all his thoughts, and such was the state of his mind, amidst much that would naturally have the effect of grieving, distressing and terrifying,—being far away from those most dear to him who would have soothed his sorrows to the utmost,—tried by much weakness and violent pain,—yet this perfect and upright man, said Mr. CRAWFURD, possessed his soul in peace, in and perfect peace commended his spirit into the hands of the God of truth, who had redeemed him.

The India Gazette,—Feb. 13.

Madras.

The homeward bound Ships *Catherine*, Captain Knox, and *Providence*, Capt. Owen have arrived in the Roads since our last report.

The Ship *Larkins*, Captain Wilkinson, from Calcutta the 31st ultimo, last from the Northern Ports, arrived in the Roads late yesterday.

The Ship *Marquess of Hastings*, Captain Carter, from Bengal the 9th Instant, also arrived yesterday.

The Ship *York*, Captain Talbert sailed for England this morning.

The H. C. homeward bound Ship *Warren Hastings*, Captain Mason, arrived in the Roads yesterday from Calcutta, and the Northern Ports having left Bengal on the 26th ultimo.

His Majesty's Ship *Termagant*, Captain Dunlop, arrived in the Roads yesterday from Trincomalee, and is expected to remain until towards the end of the month, before she takes her departure for England.

Sup. Mad. Govt. Gaz. Feb. 18.

English News.

(FROM THE SCOTSMAN.)

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT OF IRELAND.

The true principle with respect to your peasantry, is exoneration; and if I could not take the burden entirely off their back, I would make it as light as possible. I would exempt the peasant's cow and garden from tithes: if I could not make it rich, I would do the next thing in my power; I would consider poverty as sacred, and protect, against an extortioner, the hallowed circle of his little boundary. MR. GRATTAN.

That the present Church Establishment of Ireland, and the manner in which it is supported, form one of the most powerful obstacles to the tranquillity, happiness, and improvement of that country, is a proposition which has been repeatedly demonstrated, and which is, indeed, almost self evident. It appears from a census taken last year, that Ireland contains very near seven millions (6,846,949) of inhabitants; and we have the concurrent authority of all the writers best acquainted with the state of Ireland, as Dr. BEAUFORT, Mr. NEWENHAM, Mr. WAKEFIELD, Mr. TIGHE, and others, for stating that, at the very least, six millions of the inhabitants are Catholics; and that the remaining million is about equally divided between the members of the established church and the presbyterian dissenters. Now, without presuming to question the propriety of making the religion of so small a fraction of the population the established religion of the country, it is surely impossible to deny that the number of established clergymen, and the revenues destined for their support, ought to be made to bear some reasonable proportion to the number of their flocks, and the extent and laboriousness of their duties. These considerations have, however, been entirely overlooked in Ireland. The 500,000 Lutherans of that island have an establishment, which costs the people nearly as much as the establishment for nine millions of Lutherans costs the people of England. In England there are twenty-six Archbishops and Bishops; and in Ireland there are twenty-two! And we learn from Mr. WAKEFIELD, (vol. iii. p. 470.) that exclusive of their other revenues, which are very large, the state belonging to five only of these dignitaries would, if fairly let, and properly managed, bring L. 530,000 a year, or nearly twice as much as the entire revenue of the whole English Bishops! The real rental of the whole landed property belonging to the Irish Bishops may be moderately estimated at one million a year. Nor is this all. Besides these twenty-two overgrown and bloated sinecurists, there are in Ireland upwards of 1300 beneficed clergymen possessing individual incomes averaging from £700 to L. 803 a year; forming an aggregate income of about a million, or above three times the income of the whole established clergy of Scotland!

The shameful abuse of the system of pluralities has enabled many of the beneficed clergy to accumulate incomes equal, and sometimes superior to those of the Bishops. The returns of the clergy holding livings in the diocese of Armagh, quoted by Mr. HUME in his many and excellent speech on this subject, on Wednesday se'night, exhibit

the rapacity of the Irish clergy in a way that cannot fail to astonish the generality of our readers. We learn from these returns, that the Rev. Sir THOMAS FOSTER has 4,670 acres of glebe in one parish, besides the tithes of 12,000 acres in another! The Rev. Sir C. BERESFORD has two rectories, one of which has 4,000 acres of land, and the other 1200? The KNOX's appear to have a pretty extensive monopoly of these good things. The Hon. CHARLES KNOX has four livings, in one of which there are 529 acres of glebe; the Hon. WILLIAM KNOX has two capital livings; and the Hon. SPENCER KNOX has three rectories, one of which has 400 acres of glebe! Well might Mr. WAKEFIELD say, that the Irish Church Establishment was not an instrument of religion, but a political lever in the hands of government, with the power of which persons in England were not in the least acquainted. It would, indeed, be worse than idle, to set about proving by argument the inutility, corruption, and oppressiveness of such an establishment. The Lutherans of Ireland bear about the same proportion to the population of that country, that the Catholics of Great Britain bear to its population; and we put it to our readers and the public to say how they would feel, were the actual property of a tenth part of the land of Scotland and England, and a tenth part of the produce of the remainder taken from them, and exclusively set apart to maintain the clergy of the Catholic religion in all the pomp and pride of eastern Satraps? Is it not certain than any attempt to establish so monstrous a system in this country would nerve the arm of every man, and be the signal for the most violent commotions? And yet oppressive and arbitrary as such an establishment would most undoubtedly be, it is plain it could be in no respect more so to us, than the existing establishment is to the people of Ireland.

SPAIN.

Among the political evils in the state of Spain, the first and worst was the vast horde of idle, and very often dissolute clergy, who were endowed with enormous revenues. According to the enumeration of 1787, the religious establishments of Spain comprehended 3000 monasteries, and 188,000 persons; but as this includes only 94,000 monks and nuns, while the whole number under monastic vows, as TOWNSEND states, was about 200,000, we may safely reckon the priests, monks, inquisitors, and males of all kinds belonging to the church, at more than 200,000. On no class have the reforms of the Cortes fallen so heavily as on these. The whole of the church lands, comprising nearly one half of the kingdom, and valued, according to a late statement in the Morning Chronicle, at 4000 millions of reals, or 40 millions Sterling, have been put to sale, and the tithes have been reduced one-half. The Archbishops and Bishops had incomes varying from L.5000 to L.90,000 a year, and under these there were 23,000 canons, and other beneficiaries, all with ample revenues. Many of the monasteries were splendidly endowed; in that of St. Lorenzo, according to TOWNSEND, 160 friars had L.50,000 a year—an excellent income for men living under a vow of poverty. In fact, a very great proportion of these pious fathers were affected with stone, gravel, gout, and other diseases incident to men who lead jolly lives. The French invasion must have shattered many of these establishments; but as the estates and tithes which sustained them remained, there was a moral certainty of the fry collecting again: and under so pious a monarch as FERDINAND, great pro-

gress must have been made in so good a work between 1814 and 1820. Under the new ecclesiastical system, the monks and priests turned adrift are allowed small pensions—very suitable, we suppose, to the vows they had taken, though very unsuitable to the lives they had led. But it evidently requires more generosity of spirit than is generally nourished in a convent or cathedral, for these classes to approve of changes which have struck so deeply into their comforts. We need not be surprised, then, that they have raised an "army of the Faith" to combat for the recovery of their well-stocked larders and wine cellars. Religion and the King are convenient pretexts, which have been employed to cover many a bad cause before. Fallen from so enviable a situation, and shorn of their beams so unsparingly, they may be allowed to feel a cordial hatred of a system which brings home to them that burden of poverty and humility which they had dextrously transferred from their own shoulders to those of the industrious laity. Accustomed as some of them would be during the French invasion to the business of war, it is not surprising that these churchmen militant should take the field in their own cause, and cast aside the censer for the sword. Monks, however, are rarely pugnacious animals, and their arms are less to be dreaded than their influence. As teachers, they form the minds of the young; as confessors, they guide the consciences of the old. Living among a people who are grossly ignorant, they have all the influence which belongs to those who are the sole depositaries of knowledge. They can give forth their dogmas securely, and enforce them by spiritual terrors, unchecked by an active press, or the voice of philosophy, and unrestrained by the wholesome influence of a body of dissenters, who do so much in this country to purge the church of her vices and her errors. We must recollect, too, that in Spain the church is so close and comprehensive, that she allows no individual to live beyond her pale. The class of communicants in Spain always includes the whole adult population. Whoever from unbelief, neglect, or any other cause, does not confess and take the sacrament, is posted on the church door as excommunicated, and suffers the penalties provided for such offenders. Influence is evidently too feeble a word to express the control which the clergy in these circumstances exercise over the minds of their flocks. It would be more correct to say, that they lead and govern them, as man, by his superior knowledge, leads and governs the lower animals.

In fact, had the whole clergy been resolutely set against the new government, it is morally impossible it could have stood. But the Cortes have no doubt found out the secret of attaching a part of them to the new institution. All the members of the church were by no means equally benefited by its vast wealth; but the dignitaries and drones were pampered with thousands, while the useful parish priest starved upon a pittance. The latter would feel no chagrin at seeing the sinecures of his rich brethren cut down; and if a part of the funds thus saved were employed, as in reason they should be, in increasing his own comforts, he might come to look upon the change as extremely wise and salutary. Such, we believe, has been the policy of the Cortes. The very acts which have moved the indignation of one part of the clergy, have bound the others more firmly to their cause. But many individuals of this body no doubt felt the influence of higher and better motives. Even the superior knowledge they possessed must in some cases have given their minds a bias towards liberal ideas; and those especially who were much in contact with the people during the French invasion must have caught something of a popular and patriotic spirit in spite of the prejudices of their order. In fact, in Spain, in Naples, and in Mexico,

many of the most ardent friends to liberty have been priests or monks. Still it is true, that, generally speaking, the feelings and interests of these classes were strongly opposed to the revolution, and that till the number of this discontented brood diminish, or their influence die away, Spain will have within her bosom bitter and implacable enemies to the system which affords her the only chance of regeneration.

EXAMINER AND JOHN BULL.

On Monday last the Proprietor of the Examiner was liberated from Coldbath-fields prison, after suffering a year's confinement. Having suffered so severe a sentence, for saying what is uttered every day, both in and out of Parliament, at every public meeting, and in every society throughout the country, it was natural that he should be struck with the contrast afforded by the case of the John Bull. "Here," it is observed in the Examiner of yesterday, "Here was a spectacle indeed to exhibit to the English public! The corruptionists, who had excused themselves by the commonness of the sin, calling down legal penalties on the head of a writer who had repeated seriously what they had confessed with insolent daring! Here was a man singled out from a number who had before uttered in substance and with impunity the same alleged libel (as Mr. Hone was marked out from a host of unarmed parodists); he relies upon the truth of his assertions, which his prosecutors silently admit, but they accuse him of malignant and seditious motives, as if forsooth a public truth, of the greatest notoriety, a subject of long standing and daily discussion, could possibly imply malignity in the writer, or sedition in the writing. The case of the John Bull is, however, a very different thing and does not possess a single quality in common with libels connected with public discussion. It was set up on the avowed principle of wounding and terrifying by personal slander every one prominent on the popular side. In this design it was begun,—on this plan it has been carried on, and has flourished. More reckless in its villany than its predecessors, it soon took the lead in the "organised manufactory of blackguardism." The poor Queen was assailed, because the people had nobly rushed to protect her, and to identify their cause with hers. To attack at such a moment too! when the unfortunate lady had just gone through the horrors of a trial (in which her judges were her prosecutors, and the basest of mankind the witnesses against her) and was about to repose a little in private life. Thus was the late Queen hunted to the grave; but her persecutors did not end here; they continued their abuse of her friends, and of public men on the side of reform. Some objects of their calumny have turned round, and called them to a legal account—on which occasions they have recanted for the moment, in order to get off with light damages, and then brazened out the matter by boasting "what they could have proved" had they chosen. We recur to these facts for the purpose of shewing their steady perseverance in their original spirit, and the total absence of all pretences for mitigation.

"In this position, then, the publishers are at length brought before the Court of King's Bench for the main offence—the atrocious abuse of the late Queen. They can make no justification of that abuse. They do not even pretend ever to have agreed with the libel. It was actually made a merit of by the Judges, that the defen-

dants said nothing in aggravation of their crime; but—good God!—What is an obstinacy which cannot justify, yet will not acknowledge its iniquity, but an aggravation? Nothing of this, however, did they offer; but, though they said nothing in Court in aggravation, they had published much in their journal: they had gloried in the success of their infamy; had boasted of the subscription of nearly 1000 pounds for their aid, and of the great profits of their slanders. Thus situated, with all their offences on their heads, they receive the sentence of the Court—three months' imprisonment, and a trifling fine! We suppress all that bursts upon our memories here; the facts stated furnish their own comment. We shall merely observe, that of the two clauses of the sentence, the last is the more remarkable. Fines are, or ought to be, levied according to the amount of the offence, and the means of the offenders; and in cases where the latter has profited largely by the crime itself, it seems obvious, that at the least he should not escape a-gainer by his guiltiness. In this case, however, hardly more than half was taken for the criminals, of the sum which had come out of other people's pockets!

"As if to increase the mystery of this strange affair, the Learned Judge who delivers the sentence of the Court, addressed these offenders in a tone of mildness seldom heard from the Bench in cases of libel. They were simply told, that they had published five undoubted libels on the late Queen. There were no moral or political lectures read to them—no severe censure—no dissertation on the cruel and base nature of private libel, or on the malignant spirit of the paper; but every thing was noticed which seemed a ground for mitigation, and more particularly the extraordinary one we have above alluded to, that nothing had been said in aggravation. The heaviest condemnation passed on the brutal libels, in the course of Mr. Justice Bayley's address was, that they greatly exceeded the bounds of fitting discussion."

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

Some of the French journals speculate upon a great change in the policy, which the British Government will henceforth act upon in its relations with the continental Powers. It will somewhat surprise the reader, that this revolution is nothing but a return to the policy of Mr. Pitt. Has not a rigid adherence to the policy of Mr. Pitt been matter of eulogy or reproach to the present administration since his death? The *Courier Francais*, however, has found out that Mr. Pitt's policy was abandoned by Lord Castlereagh, in 1814, at Chatillon. The great design of Mr. Pitt was to place England at the head of European civilization, and this he would have done had he outlived the fall of Buonaparte. "If," says this journal, "Mr. Pitt had assisted at our calamities, he would have drawn his glory from our disasters, and his genius would have placed England upon that throne of modern civilization, which had first escaped us. His successor, Lord Castlereagh saw only a question of superiority between two nations, where Pitt had seen a question of European pre-eminence." There is no doubt that Mr. Pitt did struggle for a European ascendancy with France, and bequeathed the contest to his successors. But even if he had lived to assist at the funeral of the French empire, it is doubtful whether he would have been disposed, and still more doubtful whether he would have been able to lay hold of the European ascendancy which had been wrested from France. The spring of

independence both in the nations and governments of Europe, by which he was supported in his efforts against France, would even recoil against him, if he attempted to seize the same pre-eminence. But *hesternus error, magister hodiernus*. "The English Ministry have seen their mistake—and England is about to place herself at the head of European civilization, to rule by according her protection to liberty, and granting to Spain, against the despotism of the European Aristocracy, that succour which she granted against the despotism of France, and becoming the patroness of constitutional institutions throughout Europe." There appears in this painting a little too much of *beau idéal*. It is not however, unreasonable to suppose, that the designs of Russia upon Turkey, the pretensions of that Power to dominion in a more distant and comparatively unimportant quarter, the disposition to gain a disproportionate ascendancy in the South of Europe, has roused the Government of this country; and if in the system of checking Russia, the Greeks have been consigned to their fate, or rather to their own resources, there is full compensation, if the same system, has, as we are told, protected the independence of Spain, from that sort of foreign tutelage under Russian and Austrian bayonets, which Austria exercised in Italy, with the sanction and support of the Emperor ALEXANDER. The ascendancy of Russia in Europe over the British Government is a favourite topic with the French. Russia, however, has more pretension than influence, and much more ambition than resource. Vastness of territory and population are very subordinate elements of national power. What are they without wealth, arts, industry, and even without intellect. Russia has produced but one really great man, unless we adopt the complimentary solecism of the *Prince de Ligne*, who in his letters to CATHERINE called her *grand* (not *grande*) and say two great men—who by the singular fortune of being both Sovereigns, have given a sort of factitious éclat to a people, whose chief merit is passive courage and obedience. Modern civilization has in it too much energy, scientific power, and freedom, to have any thing to apprehend from mere hordes.

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.)

THE KING AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS *versus* MINISTERS.—Previously to the delivery of the Royal speech, on closing the Sessions the Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by several Members, appeared at the bar of the House of Peers, and delivered a speech, one part of which demands our special attention, from the singular discordance it evinces between the opinions of the representative of the House of Commons and the ministers of the Crown. "In considering the distresses of the agriculturists (says Mr. Speaker) a subject over which Parliament alone could have but a very partial and imperfect control, it was obvious, that the only *efficient relief* within our reach was such a reduction of taxation as could be effected consistent (*consistently*) with an adequate provision for the services of the state, and with a due regard to the maintenance of public credit." Now, is it not in the perfect recollection of the country, that whenever Mr. Hume and his patriotic supporters pressed any measure of economical reform, during the late Session, they were met by ministers, not with argument, but with a false and impudent assertion, that retrenchment would afford no relief at all to agricultural suffering; and did not both Lord Liverpool and Lord Londonderry (*par nobile fratrum*) carry the joke upon the national understanding to a still greater length, by declaring, that if all the taxes were at once

taken off, the country would scarcely feel the difference? it is true that nobody believed them, & that even those who were suffering through their absurd policy laughed at their notions of political economy;—but a majority of the Honourable House evinced, by their general acquiescence, that common sense has little chance with the dumb eloquence of votes—As if it were to make some atonement for the fooleries uttered by ministers during the session, the Speaker appears to have been commissioned to deliver a kind of epilogue at its close, in which he is contrived to unsay almost every thing that had been said by our political pilots. The Speaker's address, singular as it is in this particular, is not more extraordinary than the Royal speech which immediately succeeded it, in which his Majesty actually congratulates Parliament for having ventured upon a financial expedient, the bare suggestion of which has hitherto subjected to unmeasured abuse any writer who has had sufficient hardihood to allude to its practicability. His Majesty is made to say "I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me for the service of the present year, and for the wisdom you have manifested in availing yourselves of the first opportunity to reduce the interest of a part of the national debt, without the least infringement of parliamentary faith."—After this, we shall not utterly despair of seeing his Majesty return thanks to some future Parliament, for "the wisdom they have manifested in availing themselves of the first opportunity of reducing the civil list and the number of placemen and sinecurists, or even for effecting a reform in the representation, without infringement of parliamentary faith."

We are of opinion, that it would have been wiser, on the part of ministers, to have abstained from all complimentary allusions to the sympathy of Government in the miseries of Ireland. Such allusions are inseparably associated with a conviction, that, if the great body of the people had been as supine as their rulers, in averting or mitigating the horrors of famine, its ravages, frightful as they have been and still continue to be, would have been experienced with tenfold aggravation. On this subject, instead of re-echoing what we have so often urged, we shall avail ourselves of the authority of the intelligent and audaciously editor of the *Examiner*, whose opinion on this subject accords with that we have more than once expressed:

"Millions of suffering people are not to be relieved by individual subscriptions. The Government is bound to relieve them, and alone has the power, since the only effectual relief is the removal of those burdens which have created the misery. But no; the Oligarchy would not do that; they would sacrifice none of their sinecures and jobs; they would restore none of the plunder to the starving people; but, instead of that, they appeal to the sympathy of the English, and set the clergy dunning from house to house, in order to extract a few paltry pittance from those little able to afford them. Even as a mere question of charity, we doubt the utility of what can be done by any subscription. Numbers may be rescued from famine, but for what are most of them preserved? To live on in a state of half-starvation, and unmitigated misgovernment."

The recent discovery of the wreck of the British frigate *Lutine*, buried in the sands on the coast of Holland, after having been lost so long ago as 1799, has created much solicitude among the Underwriters, and has raised

some curious and subtle questions upon a point of national law. This ship conveyed specie to the amount of about 200,000*l.*, sent by the British Government as a subsidy to Prussia. The crew all perished, and neither ship nor cargo were heard of until the present hour, when some Dutchmen have discovered the remains of them as stated above. The British Government having made insurance, claimed for a total loss, and was duly paid by the Underwriters. These or their representatives have applied to the Belgic Ministers, for leave or assistance to fish up the specie from the wreck, and have had a private (not an official) answer, stating that as the *Lutine* was wrecked during a war with Holland, the ship and cargo became Dutch, and of course not liable to restoration; but that had the disaster occurred while peace existed, the Dutch Government would have afforded the facilities called for, towards the recovery of the specie. If the official answer is conceived in these terms, we shall be curious to learn on what plea the present King of the NETHERLANDS authorizes his Minister for Foreign Affairs to treat this ship and cargo as hostile property. In 1799, England was not at war with the House of Orange, but for the House of Orange. A large though unsuccessful expedition was undertaken by the British Government; in that year a brave army was landed in Holland; and thousands of British lives were lost, for the purpose of putting down the rebel faction among the Dutch, and restoring the present King of the NETHERLANDS to his rank and rights as Stadtholder of the States-General. Now that we have restored him, and have made him, not a Stadtholder of Holland, but a King over Flanders united with Holland, it can scarcely be possible that he has refused the subjects of Great Britain their own property, on the ground that this Government was at war with Holland when the wreck of the *Lutine* frigate occurred. At that time, if we are not mistaken, this entire branch of the House of Orange was enjoying, upon the soil of England, that shelter and hospitality which the shores of Holland would have refused it at the period referred to by the Dutch Secretary of State, as furnishing a pretext for this confiscation of British property.

It may be affirmed, on the other hand, that wrecks of a hostile nation during war were national property in Holland, and not droits of the Crown, and in that case the transaction would assume a different form. As nation to nation, the Dutch had cause, undoubtedly, to regard us as enemies in the year 1799. But it may admit of argument, whether the *Lutine* and her cargo ever became Dutch property at all. No possession was ever taken of the wreck—no knowledge existed of the place where she was lost, nor of the fate which had befallen her. No act of ownership, therefore, could have been performed, in respect of ship or cargo, by any Dutch authority during that whole period of fifteen years from 1799 to 1814, during which it would have been lawful to appropriate both. In that view, it may become a fair subject of consideration whether the property ever passed out of the hands of the British owners—whether Government, or Underwriters at Lloyd's—seeing that a vessel is no prize unless it has been once in actual

possession of the captors. We are not without hopes of a more just decision from the Dutch Government.

TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Editor—Excess in eating is highly prejudicial to the health and strength of the body, and not less so to the vigour and faculty of the mind. Habitual voracity or gluttony renders men stupid. Temperance in our food allows activity, and improves the energies of the mind. The physicians of ancient Egypt ascribed all diseases to the burden of the stomach; and their prescriptions were limited to emetics, cathartics, and abstinence. The sure way to preserve constitutional health and vigour, is to eat less than we are able to digest with ease.

Cheyne said well, that we must keep our stomachs clean, if we wish to keep our heads clear. A boy found in a forest, where his diet had been very simple, and his exercise strong, had a most acute sense of smell, by which he could distinguish all herbs and plants. This delicacy soon wore off when he lived and fed like other men. A blind man is said to have distinguished colours by the touch, but could do this only when fasting. The ancient philosophers, from Pythagoras, all agreed to relieve the stomach by a careful abstemiousness, when they wished to call on reason or the imagination for the exercise of all their force.

Mr. Pitt's dinner was cold mutton, before he went to the House to make his great orations. Mr. Burke was abstemious in eating. In modern times gluttony and obesity have been observed to be commonly attended by indolence, stupidity, and a dull or obstinate imprudence in conduct and determination.

Law, the founder of paper credit, and a deep calculator and financier, was remarkable for his temperance in eating; he carried his abstemiousness to a great pitch, when he wished to be clear and acute for the combinations of deep play. In this he is said to have been imitated in more recent cases. Newton confined himself to the slightest diet while he was composing his optics and dissertation on colours. Boerhave remarked, that the oppression of food on the stomach almost extinguishes the active powers of the mind. A mathematician will find that he can resolve a problem before dinner, which, after a full repast, he would be too dull and inactive to study or demonstrate. He who finds himself lazy and sleepy after his dinner, may be sure that he has eaten and drunken too freely. Too much repletion impedes digestion, loads the stomach, and obstructs and impairs the vigour and action of all the functions, both of body and mind.

Habitual over-eating, which is too much the vice, and bad habit of a very large proportion of our community of all classes and ages, causes, dyspepsy, nausea, bile, head-ach, cholera, and surfeit—in some cases, sudden death. La Mitrie fell dead at Lord Tryconnel's, after gorging voraciously of a high-seasoned venison pasty. London has seen some instances of this kind, after corporation dinners—the salary of her magistrates dearly paid in turtle, venison, wine, ices, punch, and pine-apples.

The quality of food, and its preparation, are of as much influence as its quantity; in this we err in too much grease, pepper, cayenne, essences, rich gravies, and other poisonous and oppressive grossness. About fifty years since, a Hanovertian physician, Zimmerman, published a sensible treatise on the habit of our feeding, considered as the principle cause of our diseases.

Davy, Abernethy, and Carlisle, can improve on this. Temperance and simplicity in our food, are health and vigour alike for the physical and mental frame.

The importance of this truth will, too probably, not be attended to, nor the happy results which it is suited to secure be attained, until necessity adds its constraint, to enforce the dictates of reason, and the evidence of experience. When, as Mr. Malthus fears so much, the numbers of mankind shall press in any country on the means of their subsistence, they will be driven to discover new modes of economy in the preparation and use of food, and will be surprised to find that one half the substances they have been accustomed to waste in their solid and liquid diet, are sufficient to afford more strength of body, and vigour of intellect, than the plethora of eating, with which their fathers "offuscated" all their faculties, and plagued themselves with the black devils of bile, and "loathed melancholy," in the lap of ease, luxury, and security.

It may perhaps be safely assumed, and it is due to candour to admit, that the existing generation of England, at the present time, is rescued from much of the excess and intemperance in eating and drinking, which obtained 50 years ago, when Zimmerman observed and wrote, or even 25 years since.

DR. WALCOTT.—(*From the Monthly Magazine*.)—I used to meet Peter Pindar in dinner-parties at Sir Richard Phillip's. He was one of the strongest headed and shrewdest men I ever knew. He had a certain round of stories, but they were excellent, and would bear repetition. He acted as well as spoke, and imitated the tones of his speakers with great felicity. Many of his stories were farces, in which he represented all the *dramatis personæ*. He wrote against the court, but was neither a patriot nor politician. His court scandal was derived from Weltje, the prince's cook, and his poems were well received at Carlton House. He hated democracy, and always favoured aristocratic opinions and practices. The sale of his early pieces was prodigious,—10, 20, and even 30,000 copies went off in a month or two. This rendered him a desirable object of bookselling speculation; and about the year 1795, Robinson, Golding, and Walker, entered into a treaty to grant him an annuity for his published works; and, on certain conditions, for his unpublished ones. While this was pending, Peter had an attack of asthma, which he did not conceal or palliate; but, at meetings of the parties, his asthma always interrupted the business. A fatal result was of course anticipated, and, instead of a sum of money, an annuity of £250. per annum was preferred. Soon after the bond was signed, Peter called on Walker, the manager for the parties, who, surveying him with a scrutinizing eye, asked him how he did?—"Much better, thank you," (said Peter); "I have taken measure of my asthma; the fellow is troublesome, but I know his strength, and am his master."—"Oh!" said Walker, gravely, and turning in to an adjoining room, where Mrs. W. a prudent woman had been listening to the conversation. Peter aware of the feeling, paid a keen attention to the husband and wife, and heard the latter exclaim, "There now, didn't I tell you he wouldn't die,—fool that you've been—I knew he wouldn't die." Peter enjoyed the joke, and outlived all the party,—receiving

the annuity for 24 years, during which various efforts were used to frustrate his claims; for his works, after that period, never netted £100 per annum; and, such is the fluctuation of public favour, that his latter pieces seldom paid for the expenses of printing.

Those who know a great mind when they meet with it, and who have been delighted with the noble things in the works of Percy Bysshe Shelley, will be shocked to hear that he has been cut off in the prime of his life and genius. He perished at sea, in a storm, with his friend Captain Williams, of the Fusileers, on the evening of the 8th ult. somewhere off Via Reggia, on the coast of Italy, between Leghorn and the Gulf of Spezia. He had been to Pisa, to do a kind action, and he was returning to his country abode at Lerici to do another.—Such was the whole course of his life. Let those who have known such hearts, and have lost them, judge of the grief of his friends. Both he and Capt. Williams have left wives and children. Capt. Williams was also in the prime of life, and a most amiable man, beloved like his friend. The greatest thing we can say in honour of his memory (and we are sure he would think so), is, that he was worthy to live with his friend, and to die with him.—Vale, dilectissime hominum! Vale, dilectissime; et nos ama, ut dixisti, in sepulchro.—*Examiner*.

CLERICAL DISCIPLINE.—The recent accounts of the abominable conduct of one of the 'right reverend fathers,' have not, we presume, banished from our readers' recollection Parson Hadwen's indecency before females at Frieson-shore. Our statement, made in the most unequivocal manner, has not been contradicted. The reason is obvious: it was a statement of fact. Yet, notwithstanding this exposed depravity,—this outrage upon common decency, manifest as 'the sun at noonday'—Mr. Hadwen was honoured (if any thing under such circumstances can be deemed honour) at the visitation recently held in Boston, with particular marks of favour and distinction from the Bishop. That a statement of the affair was laid before his lordship, is pretty certain: at any rate he could not be ignorant of the matter, for who in the three kingdoms has not heard of it? Yet, would you believe it, reader?—on the Bishop's proceeding from the church to the inn, in order to partake of 'the good things of this life,' in all the 'pomp, pride, and circumstance,' of office, Parson Hadwen walked at his side! Nor did the matter rest here; for while at table with his 'reverend brethren,' the Bishop again distinguished him in a particular manner!—

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—When we first heard of the *Russian Bear*, we were rejoiced that the act framed by Mr. Martin, of Galway, was likely to become a law. It is now one of the statutes of the realm; and we sincerely hope it will be rigidly enforced. Our readers may be at a loss to know whom we designate by the title of the "*Russian Bear*;" it is, however, a title well known on the road between Liverpool and Manchester, and we think we shall be doing our duty in giving to the creature who is distinguished by it, a "*local habitation, and a name*." As far, then, as our information goes, it appears that there is a coach-driver (indeed a coach-proprietor) on the Liverpool and Manchester road, whose extraordinary conduct to his cattle has acquired

for him the peculiar appellation of the *Russian Bear*. His name we are told is *Livesey*; he drives a coach called the *Rockingham*; and his rule is, to receive his fare, and start "when full." His four horses have been purchased for 25s. to 40s. each; they have not an eye amongst them; their ribs are visibly starting through their hides; and we are told he drives them all the way to Manchester. We have indeed heard that he charges horses at Warrington, but this wants confirmation, and we have heard that his expenses for refreshing his four horses amount only to 1s. 4d. a day. True it is, that the four animals are in the most pitiable state; that the driver or his wife, who sometimes officiates, has to whip them to such an excess as to disgust every beholder; that the poor creatures have been known to fall down, all four, at once, from excessive hunger and fatigue, and that nothing but sheer force and terror stimulate their progress on the road. We understand, too, that he is personally insolent to any person who remonstrates with him. That on the authority of a Tyburn ticket, which he obtained after swearing against some unfortunate men, he refuses to pay certain tolls or dues, and that the officers who should exact payment from him, find that the expense of a process against him would exceed the amount of the demands upon him. It is clear, therefore, that the public opinion, together with the provisions of Mr. Martin's act and the late statutes for punishing any coach-driver for abusive language, are the only correctives for such conduct. If it be in our power he shall be severely dealt with; we know that our worthy chief magistrate will do his duty; for we have put him into possession of the facts, and we shall hold up to public reprobation any individual who shall travel by any coach, whoever may be the proprietors, the horses attached to which are evidently unfit for the task imposed upon them. The common principles of humanity, as well as the pleasures of comfort and expedition, require that passengers should pay some attention to the condition of the beasts that so usefully serve them.—

THE SKELETON OF THE WRECK.

While Sir Michael Seymour was in the command of the *Amethyst* frigate, and was cruising in the Bay of Biscay, the wreck of a merchant ship drove past. Her deck was just above water; her lower masts alone standing. Not a soul could be seen on board; but there was a cubhouse on deck, which had the appearance of having been recently patched with old canvas and tarpawling, as if to afford shelter to some forlorn remnant of the crew. It blew at this time a strong gale; but Sir Michael, listening only to the dictates of humanity, ordered the ship to be put about, and sent off a boat with instructions to board the wreck and ascertain whether there was any being still surviving, whom the help of his fellow-men might save from the grasp of death. The boat rowed towards the drifting mass; and while struggling with the difficulty of getting through a high-running sea close along-side, the crew shouting all the time as loud as they could, an object, in appearance like a bundle of clothes, was observed to roll out of the cubhouse against the lee shrouds of the mast. With the end of a boat-hook they managed to get hold of it, and hauled it into the boat, when it proved to be the trunk of a man, bent head and knees together, and so wasted away as scarce to be felt within.

the ample clothes which had once fitted it in a state of life and strength. The boat's crew hastened back to the Amethyst with this miserable remnant of mortality; and so small was it in bulk, that a lad of 14 years of age was able with his own hands to lift it into the ship. When placed on deck, it showed, for the first time, to the astonishment of all, signs of remaining life; it tried to move, and next moment muttered, in a hollow sepulchral tone, "there is another man."

The instant these words were heard, Sir Michael ordered the boat to shove off again for the wreck.—The sea having now become somewhat smoother, they succeeded this time in boarding the wreck, and looking into the cabin, they found two other human bodies, wasted like the one they had saved, to the very bones, but without the least spark of life remaining. They were sitting in a shrunk-up posture, a hand of one resting on a tin pot, in which there was about a gill of water; and a hand of the other reaching to the deck, as if to regain a bit of salt beef, of the size of a walnut, which had dropped from its nerveless grasp. Unfortunate men! they had starved on their scanty store, till they had not strength remaining to lift the last morsel to their mouths!

The boat's crew having completed their last melancholy survey, returned on board, where they found the ship's company engrossed by their efforts to preserve the generous skeleton, who seemed to have just life enough left to breathe the remembrance that there was still "another man," his companion in suffering, to be saved. Captain S. committed him to the special charge of the surgeon, who spared no means which humanity or skill could suggest, to achieve the noble object of creating anew, as it were, a fellow-creature, whom famine had stripped of almost every living energy. For three weeks he scarcely ever left his patient, giving him nourishment with his own hand every five or ten minutes; and at the end of three weeks more, the "skeleton of the wreck" was seen walking on the deck of the Amethyst; and to the surprise of all who recollected that he had been lifted into the ship by a cabin boy, presented the stately figure of a man nearly six feet high?

MR. JOSEPH JOHNSON AND MR. HENRY HUNT.—A letter from former to the latter of these persons, who, it seems, have quarrelled, has just been published. The cause of quarrel, in which we know not who is in the right, is (tell it not in Gath) some paltry question of pounds, shillings and pence; and the epistolist certainly seems in a prodigious passion about it. In fact, if hard words could break bones, Mr. Hunt would certainly be beaten to an impalpable powder, by the enormous quantity of uncivil epithets relentlessly flung at him. If Mr. Johnson is to be believed, Mr. Hunt is a great deal worse than the worst man that ever before lived, or, we believe, than any that will be born hereafter. We question, however, whether Mr. Johnson will induce many persons to coincide with him in this opinion. The radicals never prevailed upon us to consider Mr. Hunt quite an angel; nor will Mr. Johnson succeed in convincing us (at least by his present performance) that he is quite a dæmon: in some other respects, too, we must say, that Mr. Johnson speculates somewhat largely on public faith in his statements.

LAW.

IRELAND.

CORK ASSIZES, FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

CAPTAIN ROCK.—ABDUCTION OF MISS GOOLD.

The trial of *Walter Fitzmaurice*, alias *Captain Rock*, who had been transmitted from Limerick, *Patrick Callaghan*, *John Sheehan*, *William Tierney*, *John Ready*, *William Costello*, and *Daniel Brosnahan*, was called on for the abduction of Miss Goold. Three others had been included in the indictment—namely, *Timothy Daly*, *Redmond Walsh*, and *Darby Quinlan*; but the first had been already convicted and sentenced to be transported for another offence; the second was sick, and not in a state to be brought into Court; and the third had got his trial put off until the next assizes, upon strong affidavits.

Mr. JACKSON stated to the Court, that an affidavit was preparing on the part of *Walter Fitzmaurice* to postpone his trial till the next assizes, on the ground of the absence of a material witness. That witness was Mr. Gerald Blennerhassett of the county Limerick, who was the magistrate to whom Fitzmaurice had surrendered himself, and could not attend by the reason of illness.

Mr. QUIN, of counsel for the Crown, opposed the postponement upon the grounds stated in the affidavit.

The COURT, under all the circumstances of this case, did not conceive there were sufficient grounds laid to warrant it in postponing the trial. The prisoners charged with this offence had, when arraigned, declared they were ready for trial; and now, after a delay of several days, it was moved to postpone the trial of more than one of them—a person of the name of Ready also having applied to the same effect. The trial must go on.

Mr. JACKSON.—Then, my Lord, I am instructed, if such should be your Lordship's determination, to plead guilty on the part of *Walter Fitzmaurice*, who throws himself on the clemency of the Government.

Mr. QUIN.—My Lord, before that plea is recorded, we, for the Crown, wish to have it publicly and distinctly known, that it is put in without our knowledge, and without any understanding with us on the subject; and we now caution the prisoner against the consequences of what he offers through his counsel.

Mr. JACKSON.—I admit that it is done without any understanding whatsoever with the gentlemen concerned for the Crown; but it is what the prisoner has resolved on, not withstanding every caution on my part, as to the consequences of such a step: but I must also say, that my opinion is, that he could not safely go to trial without the testimony of Mr. Blennerhassett, who, as I have already stated, knows a great deal about him and his life.

COURT.—If the prisoner pleads guilty, I can only look to the indictment against him and his plea. I cannot interfere, or take into consideration, any thing that has happened heretofore, and am bound to pronounce judgment, and in that judgment sentence of execution. Any application to me after that would be perfectly useless, for this reason—that I can know nothing but what comes judicially before me; whereas, if the trial was proceeded with, and any favourable circumstances developed in the course of it, an opportunity may be afforded to me to do that which, if a plea of guilty be recorded, I cannot, and will not do. Let these things, therefore, be communicated to the prisoner before his plea is finally recorded.

The prisoner was formally made acquainted with what had been stated by his Lordship, but he persevered in pleading guilty.

COURT.—Very well. Now, Clerk of the Crown make an entry, that he is at liberty to withdraw his former plea, and to plead anew.

This was done, and the Clerk of the Crown said, "Walter Fitzmaurice, are you guilty or not?"

Prisoner.—Guilty, my Lord—I throw myself on your Lordship's mercy.

COURT.—Not on mine. I have no power. I can only look at what passes in Court, and act accordingly.

Prisoner.—My Lord, you know I gave myself up, and 'tis a hard case when I surrendered myself to Government.—

COURT.—I know nothing of it, prisoner. I know nothing but what passes here. Turning to the prisoner's counsel, his Lordship added—"I would say this for the information of the man, that he ought to be advised not to place any dependence upon any magistrate to get him a remission of punishment. The power rests solely with the Lord Lieutenant, and even though he could get a magistrate to interfere for him, that magistrate may not be able to influence a determination which would only be made upon a review of the entire circumstances of his case. I would, therefore, again advise him, or those concerned for him, to reconsider what he has done, for even now I will allow him to retract. The persons concerned for the Crown have thought he ought to be brought to trial, and that there is nothing in his case which should arrest the usual course of justice. I am bound to act evenly and equally, without leaning to one side or another, and am anxious that he should be warned once more of the consequences of his plea.

Mr. JACKSON.—My Lord, I have put the matter in every way to the prisoner, who perseveres in his determination.

After a pause, the Court said, the situation of the prisoner, and the plea he has put in, are so momentous that I find I can, without prejudice to the public or the State, postpone this trial till to-morrow morning, which will afford him time to consider the subject again; and if, in the mean time, John Ready, who has made an application to me, can lay sufficient legal grounds, on affidavit, I will postpone his trial till next assizes.

Mr. JACKSON.—Thank your Lordship. SATURDAY.

The Court sat this morning at ten o'clock, and after the jury was sworn, *Walter Fitzmaurice* was again placed at the bar.

COURT.—Ask the prisoner if he has considered the plea which he put in yesterday.

Clerk of the Crown.—(after reading the indictment).—How say you, *Walter Fitzmaurice*—are you guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner.—Guilty.

COURT.—Are you fully apprised of the consequences of that plea? Are you fully aware of the nature of what you are doing?

The prisoner gave no answer. The question was repeated to him. In some time he said he was, but spoke in a low tone of voice. He was then ordered to be put back, and his plea of Guilty was recorded.

The other six prisoners, whose names are given above, were then given in charge for being concerned in the forcibly carrying off Miss Goold, with the intent that one John Brown should marry or defile her.

Mr. QUIN said, that the jury had heard the indictment read which stated the offence with which the prisoners were charged. The notoriety of the transaction rendered it unnecessary to anticipate the evidence which would be given. Certain persons had been already tried and convicted at Limerick. The present prisoners were unaffected by any thing which took place there. The evidence now to be adduced was with the view of connecting them with the transaction. This much he thought it necessary to premise; more he did not think it would be necessary to state.

Honora Goold was then called. She came on the table dressed in black, and, on unveiling, presented a very interesting appearance, her age

Not apparently more than 15 years, her person small, but well formed, and her manner mild and rather prepossessing. Being sworn, she deposed, that she recollected the 4th of March, at which time she was staying at her brother's house at Aughrim, in the county of Cork. An armed party came to the house at night, and got in; four of them got into her bed-room, she being then in bed. They asked her if she was the eldest; she replied not. One of the party desired her not to be frightened, for 'twas't her they wanted: witness had two sisters older than herself; the men then left the room, but returned, and asked her the same question, to which she gave the same answer. They then desired her to get up, as they intended to burn the house. At the time of which she speaks, her eldest sister was in Cork, and her next eldest sister was somewhere in the house. One of the men desired the rest to go out of the room while she was dressing herself; they did, but the person who spoke remained. She put on her usual day dress, and one of the men came in, and he and the man who remained took her up in their arms, and carried her down stairs. There was a candle in the room. She was put upon a horse before a man of the name of John Browne, and this against her consent; she was taken to Browne's father's house, a mile distant, about 12 men accompanying her. She had never seen Browne before. On getting to the house just mentioned, a pillion was put on the horse, upon which she was placed behind; Browne and the other party again rode off; there was a loose coat put upon her, and on coming to a little village, called Freemount, they stopped at a house and called for spirits; here they were joined by six others, and the whole party set out and continued travelling till eight o'clock in the morning, having stopped at one cabin to get a saddle, and at another for a man to show them the shortest way over the mountains. Before she had got two fields, she being then crying, a man of the name of Fitzmaurice came up, and said unless she held her tongue he would have her life. This person she now identified. In the course of the night she frequently fell from the horse. Before day-break the party fell off except four or five, among whom were Browne and Fitzmaurice. They stopped at the house of a man of the name of Leany, in the county Limerick, where she was kept two days against her consent, during which time Browne was alone with her. She was kept in possession of these people three weeks, and was left in a cabin at the road side, where she was found. One of the men had said one day that witness should marry Browne, which he said also, or else he knew what he would do to her. This was the entire of Miss Gould's testimony, and she was not cross-examined.

Richard Gould, the brother of the last witness, was acquainted with a person of the name of Costello, now in the dock, having seen him three times. On the night his sister was taken off, he was in bed in his brother's house; Costello came into the room, had a candle in his hand, looked into the bed, and then went out.

Court.—How did the party get into the house?—They threatened if it was not opened to them, that they would burn it.

How soon did you miss your sister?—I heard her crying while they were carrying her away.

About how many were the party?—I saw 3 outside, and 3 or 4 inside; but from the noise, I judged there were more.

Does the prisoner, Wm. Costello, wish to ask this witness any question?—The prisoner said in Irish he had witnesses to prove he slept in his own house that night. Not understanding English, he did not know what the witness had sworn against him, but it was communicated to him by the interpreter, in answer to which he said he was't there.

Court.—(to witness.)—Where and how often had you seen Costello before?—At Aughrim once, and once or twice near Browne's house.

What rank of life is Brown in?—A farmer.

Are you certain you saw Costello on that night?—I am, my Lord.

Were you alarmed?—I was.

Did that alarm prevent you from being so collected as to know a person?—No, my Lord.

Michael Buckley lives in the village of Freemount, in which there is a public house kept by a man of the name of Forrest. On the night Miss Gould was taken off, he saw some horsemen riding through about an hour after night-fall, towards her brother's house. About an hour after that, he saw Fitzmaurice and two boys of his come to Forrest's house; they went in, drank liquor there, and went off in the direction the other men had taken. Witness went into his own house and remained up, being afraid of Walter Fitzmaurice, until the gang came back, which was in about two hours. Heard a woman on horseback screeching, round whom there was a crowd of horsemen. They stopped at Forrest's for a little, and then went off. The witness here identified Costello as one of the men who was in the gang on the return; also Patrick Callaghan, John Ready, Daniel Brosnahan, John Sheehan, and William Tierney. One of those only of the last mentioned he had seen going to, as well as from, Miss Gould's. It was a moonlight night, and the party were armed.

This witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. O'CONNELL, in the course of which some circumstances unfavourable to his character were elicited. Several other witnesses were examined, and at the hour our paper went to press the Judge was left charging the Jury.

Half-past Four.—Of the above prisoners, Costello only has been found *Guilty*, and he and Fitzmaurice have received sentence of death, but no day was named.

POLICE.

BOW STREET.—THURSDAY.

A NIGHT'S PLEASURE AND A MONTH'S PAIN.—Yesterday Sarah Long and Eliza Johnson, two interesting objects of female delicacy, were presented here from St. Clement's watch-house, where they had dry lodgings the last evening, charged with raising a violent disturbance in one of the courts leading to Drury-lane.

The witness described them as being found shrieking, scratching and biting each other, in White-hart-yard, at a late hour. Their faces bore evident marks of the ferocity of their encounter, and their dress, though tacked together for a decent appearance at the office, was in a state of negligent disorder strongly indicative of the evening's amusement.

Miss Johnson was a merry, buxom chubby-faced, jolly-looking woman, that never seemed to have disobliterated any person or refused a favour in her line of life. She always gave as good as she got, whether of kissing or kicking, as the present case fully testified. Up to the table she came with a careless confident air, as if she thought "tis nothing when I am used to it," and waited with much composure for the decision of the Magistrate. When asked her address, she readily gave it, *two pair front*, White-hart-yard. Not so, Miss Sarah Long, she played the Tragic Muse, and came, like Niobe, all in tears, in a solemn suit of mourning black, with a sable bonnet to match the melancholy outline of her features. Sally was past the certain age, and well aware that her face had lost the power of pleasing; she tried to soften the iron heart of justice by a plentiful libation of scalding tears, which came down the furrows of her cheek like a torrent of rain over a tarred plank.

Where did you see the Magistrate?—

In Vine-court was the reply, accompanied with sobs innumerable.

How long have you lived there?—I am about taking apartments, which is all the same as if I lived there.

You must tell me your place of residence?—Well then, I am no ways *partiklar*—in *Vestminster*.

Where there?—If I must, I must, I suppose, as *how*—in Peter-street! roared out the gentle Sarah, forgetting for a moment the *piano* of her assumed character. Unhappily for her fame, she was re-recognised in the office as an actress of some celebrity in imposing on the good nature of passengers by shamming fainting-fits. It seemed she was a perfect mistress of her art, and has occasionally obliged a passing audience with every variety in her way of business, from hysterics to the seeming of the *last* stage of natural decay. Her fat friend being equally well known, they were both sent for a month's pleasure to the House of Correction—Miss Eliza full of fun and frolic to the last, and the unhappy Sarah still dropping tears like the "gentle dew from Heaven." [*Morning Herald*, Aug. 1.

THE TWO TAILORS.—Although the world has, with one assent, agreed to consider the race of *cross-legs* as the most peaceable and innocent set of people—harmless from their occupation, and by nature gifted with but nearly a decimal part of manly power, two of the most forlorn of their *caste*, named John Harris and William Wall, could neither find protection in their hapless calling or their own insignificance from the suspicion of being dangerous characters. They were brought up to this office after the comforts of a night's lodging in a watch-house on the charge of a guardian of the night, that he found them prowling about at the corner of Arundel-street, in the Strand, at two o'clock in the morning. That on being questioned, they used their legs by way of exercise, and gave chase as long as their hearts would let them run. The watchman thought it his duty to take them into custody, as they refused to give any account of themselves.

Master Harris looked a soft, and fair, and easy-going creature, that would not wilfully hurt a fly; his stockings dangling about his heels, and his easy slippers gave proofs of the stay-at-home nature of his intentions on that evening. Trade seemed to agree with him—he was sleek, plump, and rosy; and what excited some surprise in the beholders, he was a man of the *full-grown size*.

Master Wall had the thimble in his very eye, and his nostrils were as sharp as the blades of a pair of scissors. When he stretched to his full height, he might have measured about four feet four. He looked like "a forked-raddish." The poor fellow seemed to shrink within himself, at the novelty of a charge being brought against one of his quiet way of life; yet he had sufficient recollection to make the most of his little body, which he brought attired in a well-hung pair of blue pantaloons, and a regularly-built green frockcoat, not forgetting the velvet collar. He kept a silent tongue, and tried to hide himself in the shade of his more portly companion, who was appointed spokesman.

On the Magistrate asking them what explanation they could give,

John Harris spoke *up like a man*. He said neither of them really ever meant harm in their lives: they worked at Mr. Armstrong's in Arundel-street, and on the morning they were

taken up, they had been occupied very innocently, after a long sitting in a short *patrole*; and as to running away, they might be excused, as they had only done so upon *instinct*.

The truth of this story was proved by the foreman of Mr. Armstrong, and with the Magistrate's leave, the *two Tailors*, arm in arm, glided away from the office.

Indeed he must be a man possessing a large share of credulity who could ever have suspected either of them of any mischievous intention.

A MAN OF LETTERS.—A solemn personage, with much of the air of a man who was perfectly at home in his own opinion, was brought up, charged by the Islington night patrol with having frequently abused them, pointed his stick at them, and gave sundry challenges to a personal combat.

On Wednesday night in particular, he joined them on the road, and after having walked not more than 100 yards in their company, he accused them of having stolen his snuff box, and when he failed to establish that charge, he showed the benefit of a *good education*, by calling them all manner of foul names, and asking any of them to fight him. As an aggravation of his conduct, it appeared that he had forgotten his snuff-box at a public house, where he had been compounding liquids with his own clay.

The Magistrate demanded in what manner he could account for his conduct. It seemed, as the charge proceeded, the *Gentleman's* visage lost by degrees its first important rigidity, and he now appeared fully ashamed of the figure he was obliged to make and expressed contrition for his conduct. He said that he was a *teacher of writing and mathematics* at a boarding-school at Camden Town, and that the severity of his labours required some relaxation. On the night in question he had been looking at others drinking, and the good example was catching. He had gone on glass by glass until the liquor caught him by the head, and he acted in a manner most undignified and inconsistent with the solemnity of his profession.

After some wholesome advice from the Worthing Magistrate, the "Master of Scholars" retired to make the matter up with the complainants, and as he stalked from the office, exclaimed—*"Nemo mortaliū omnibus horis sapit."*

THE JOYS OF WEDLOCK.—The office afforded yesterday a very strong illustration of the truth of the proverb, "that there are more people married than keep good houses," and it also afforded an instance of the strange mutability of human affair in the brief account of the loves of John and Mary, and in the long and gloomy history of the matrimonial misery of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts. Some fifteen years ago, Mary was a fine sprightly girl; numerous were the lovers she refused. Her heart was her own, and she determined to keep it so, until one fatal day Mr. John Roberts, a full private in the 7th Hussars "came, saw, and conquered." John and Mary Roberts were in a few days united. But Mary, at a short time, found out that a soldier's wife gets as little of his pay as of his company, and some years she had not to complain of being pained with either. Mrs. Roberts left the Hussars and set up for herself. John was while making the most of a bad world. He laid down his military rank, but being of a sentimental's duty, had taken upon himself the responsibility of being a watchman in the vicinity of St. James's. On Saturday

night he was surprised by a visit from the discarded Mrs. R. when a violent altercation commenced between them: she abused and called him all sorts of names. He tried to make her quiet, but in vain; she came again with redoubled vigour, and raised his temper so far, that in a passion he gave her a blow on the side of the head. For this assault did John Roberts stand before the Magistrate, with head up, feet out, and a full chest; he wore a military undress, a blue coat and a black stock, and waited at the point of attention with much composure. Mary's person had grown clumsy, and though a fine pair of black eyes may have excused some errors, and pleaded for her in the present instance, yet the virulence of her tongue, the violence of her manner, and the total contempt of propriety, which her own life evinced, excited rather an unfavourable impression on the audience. After much altercation at the table, as the assault was distinctly sworn to, the Magistrate ordered Mr. Roberts to find bail, for which purpose he immediately retired, and Mrs. R. with apparent self-gratification, followed.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

VORACITY OF RATS.—On Tuesday se'night an inquisition was held at the Horse and Groom public-house, King-street, Cambridge, on the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Headley, an infirm old woman, who was found dead in her bed the preceding evening. One of the witnesses, Mrs. Mary Bennett, said the evening of her death, she ate her supper as usual; witness put her to bed about half-past eight o'clock; after putting to bed, witness went up stairs, and put on her bonnet, and went to her mother's to supper; it was then nine; Mr. and Mrs. Bell were then in the house. Witness returned at ten, obtained a candle, and then went into Mrs. H.'s room; witness, upon going out, had left the door of Mrs. Headley's room open; saw nothing amiss; deceased seemed quite comfortable, she was lying on her side as when she left her. Witness then went into Mr. and Mrs. Bell's room; she staid in their room about twenty minutes, she then returned to the deceased's room to bid her good night, and found four rats on her face, and saw some blood; witness was much frightened, and ran out of the room instantly, and gave the alarm; it was a dreadful sight, and she could never banish it from her mind. The rats, on seeing witness, ran away. Mr. Bell came directly, and went into the room; she had not left it above a minute, and the rats were again on her face and forehead, but again made their escape. Witness thought she saw the eye of the deceased move when she went into the room and saw the rats, but is not quite certain. Mr. H. Headley, surgeon, was sent for about twelve o'clock the preceding night to the deceased, found her with five wounds, one on the forehead, one on the left wing of the nose, three on the lower jaw, and she was quite dead. Although had she been alive he could not say what would have been the consequence; but the wounds inflicted by the rats were only muscular ones, and could not have inflicted instant death. Witness had not attended deceased of late years, but when he formerly attended her she was afflicted with an affection in the head; she had a fit when in Market-street, had always an opinion that she would go off suddenly, from the nature of her

complaints. The Jury here expressed themselves satisfied with the evidence, and immediately returned—Died by the visitation of God.

Lamentable Accident.—A most melancholy catastrophe took place on Saturday night. In the afternoon, the Hercules steam boat, (usually employed in dragging vessels and carrying luggage,) left the Broomielaw, with a party for Ailsa Craig, who intended taking advantage of the Sabbath day for their excursion. About 12 o'clock she came near a wherry from Icolm-kiln, having on board 46 passengers, chiefly Highland shearers, between the point of Gourrock and the Cloch light-house, when Allan McInnes, the master of the wherry, hailed to those on board the steam-boat to take to a side, as from there being no wind at the time, they were quite becalmed, and unable to get out of their way. While the persons in the wherry were striving with oars to turn her, the steam-boat came straight forward, and cut her right through the stern, the sails being twined round the paddles, and she immediately went to pieces. At this awful crisis many were asleep, and none had the least intimation of approaching danger. Several by the shock of the concussion were sent to the bottom; and in a moment the water was covered with the unfortunate people, chiefly females, whose cries for assistance were dreadful beyond description; in their agony they grasped one another; and many of them by means of their garments, kept floating for a considerable time, laying hold of pieces of wreck; but by the time the steam-boat people stopped their engine, and sent their yawl, all that could be picked up alive were four; and a woman was found dead floating on the water.

On Sunday last was drowned, about nine o'clock in the morning, owing to having gone beyond his depth, Joseph Pickard, a young man twenty-one years of age. He was a riband-weaver by trade, living with his friends in great respectability, in the vicinity of Cheapside. The drags were immediately put in requisition, but in vain. A labouring man passing by perceived the sun shine on something in the water, which, on his approaching, proved to be the body of the unfortunate young man. This is the second child that the unfortunate parents of the deceased have been deprived of in a similar manner.

On Wednesday afternoon, a coal-porter of the name of Stringer, in the employ of Mr. Nicholls, Sun-wharf, Upper Thames street, while on the craft in the act of dipping water, accidentally fell from the barge in the river, and was picked up not more than ten minutes afterwards. All attempts to restore animation were resorted to, but were found unavailing.

A few days since, as a child about three years old, son of Mr. Dobell, basket-maker, at Canbrook, was playing over a trough of water in the yard, he pitched in, and before he was discovered the vital spark was extinct, although it is supposed he had not been in the water more than five minutes.

On Wednesday, a young woman of respectable appearance, was observed by some persons to be walking on the bank of the Serpentine River in a very agitated state of mind; she was accordingly watched, when in a short time (thinking she was unobserved) she made a plunge in. Immediately two respectable men hastened to her relief, and succeeded, after being some time immersed in the water, in saving her. She was conveyed in an insensible state to St. George's Workhouse, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. On recovering, she was asked the cause of attempting the rash act. She said she had been for a long time in a state of the most abject poverty, and that she was quite tired of her existence.

Selections.

THE WOES OF ERIN.

Oh! When shall the daystar of Erin arise,
And the bright bow of promise be hung in thy skies?
When, when shall thy wrongs and thy sorrows be o'er
And Mercy and gladness revisit thy shore.

Each death-ground where late the sweet verdure had
been

With new graves is red scarcely mingled with green
While ceaseless the deep, sullen toll of the bell
Of woe and of want—and oft, anguish to tell;
E'en now see the mourners in silence convey
Uncoffined, unshrouded, yon pale lifeless clay!

Yet, though bitter and full is the cup of thy woes,
Nor unseen nor unheeded thy silent tear flows,
Mid the sons of Britannia, the favoured and free,
Each heart, bleeding Erin! is melting for thee
And, hasting our aid as our pity to bear
O'er, the wave, soon we'll brighten thy gloom of despair

But, though Famine's fell blade should return to its
sheath,

And Pestilence cease from his harvest of death,
Would Peace then shed o'er thee his soft sunny smile,
Would Gladness' bright halo beam round the green isle
Ah still would thy midnight of darkness remain,
And the scourge of Oppression still wave in thy plains
Still base Superstition would urge her wide sway—
The bright day of Erin is far far away!

Yes! ages may roll ere thy daystar arise,
And the bright bow of promise be hung in the skies—
Oh! when shall the long night of Erin be o'er
And Truth, Peace and Gladness illumine thy shore.

MUSIC.

"For Music keeps the key of memory.—*Croly*

Oh yes, the sounds were sweet as those
That die away at Evening's close,
And gentle as the tones that fall
From waters wildly musical
But Music is not dear to me,
It wakes too much of memory;
There is a spell in Music's sigh
That breathes too much of days gone by.
The silver tone, the sweet voiced shell,
To me are sad as the farewell
Of parting lovers: Music wakes
The wildest throbs, and Music takes
Each shape of fancy; but it brings
To me the shades of lovely things
Past, and for ever,—hopes deferred,
Or, like the song of the spring bird,
Dying when sweetest. Music's sigh
First taught me love's idolatry,
Waked my young heart to find (too late)
It might be left all desolate;
To curse the dream-like life before,
To love the once loved song no more;
To know, hope, genius, spirit fled,
Soul-sickness, feeling withered!—
Rather be mine the heartless smile,
A flower on the lava; while
Beneath is flame and barrenness
The colours do not glow the less.
I bade my heart once be my world,
And dreamed it could; but I was hurled
From my enchanted pinnacle
Of hope, of joy, of trust, to dwell
Mid those stern truths which chill'd that heart
And bade youth's fairy lights depart.
And Music has to me a tone
Sacred to thoughts, to feelings gone,
When love was faith, or ere I knew
Its altar frail, its sigh untrue—
That it was like the hues that spring
Upon the rainbow's wandering,
But now those feelings cannot be,
Their echo is too sad for me;
For what can Music breathe me now?
The blighted hope's broken vow!

Varieties.

—So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
Who roses and who wins; who's in, who's out.
And take upon us the mystery of things,
As if we were God's Spies."—SHAKESPEARE.

ANECDOTE OF A DOG. A beautiful liver-coloured bitch belonging to James Clark, one of the convicts now under sentence of death in our county gaol, followed her owner there on his commitment in October last. The faithful animal was then in excellent condition fat, clean, and sleek; but poor *Dutch* (that is her name) lost that fostering hand that administered to her necessities, and being destitute of a master and a home, has been picking up her precarious and scanty subsistence on any midden that yielded a bone or offal. At length our late Assizes came, and Clark was conveyed with about thirty culprits, from the prison to the County Hall for trial. How wonderful is instinct! no one could tell poor *Dutch* that her beloved master was condemned among the thirty culprits in the caravan, or in its attendant crowd; but that surprising faculty which the God of nature has bestowed on the species, brought this faithful animal to the tail of the caravan, and notwithstanding the constable's staves, she followed as chief mourner: watched all the day about the Court during the trials, and when the caravan returned in the evening, poor *Dutch* had dropped into the same situation, and was following it back to the county gaol; with weeping eye her condemned master saw her, and said, "Ah, poor *Dutch*, how thin!" but here description fails;—it may be much better conceived than described. The joy that pervaded every part of the poor animal was such that she actually shivered with rapture. When the vehicle arrived at the gaol poor *Dutch* was shut out. And now what was to be done?—she retired to a distance, and seating herself on a mound, surveyed anxiously the prison, gave four loud and pitiful yells, as if she had said, "Alas! my master, thy well known voice has just cheered my heart, and now let me die with thee." The poor animal then solemnly and slowly walked away. *Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—At the York Assizes, this day week, a respectable looking woman, named *Jane Hardy*, was placed at the bar to receive sentence. She had been convicted of conveying some files and hand-saws into the castle to her husband, who was under sentence, of death, in order to facilitate his escape. On her trial she had requested to be transported, in order to join her husband. His Lordship now observed, the law had provided a special punishment for this offence, and that no discretionary power was lodged in his hands. He then, after reading an extract from the 16th Geo II. sentenced her to be transported for seven years; when the prisoner, with her eyes glistening with tears, said "Thank you, my Lord, you have done me a very great service to send me to my husband."

FOND OF DANCING.—An officer, who was quartered in a country town, being once asked

to a ball, was observed to sit in *sullen sort* in a corner for some hours. One of the ladies present being desirous of rousing him from his reverie, accosted him with, "Pray Sir, are you not fond of dancing?" "I am very fond of dancing, Madam," was the reply. Then why not ask some of the ladies that are disengaged to be your partner, and strike up?" Why, Madam, to be frank with you, I do not see one handsome woman in the room." The lady making a slight curtsy left him, and joined her companions, who asking her what had been her conversation with the Captain—"It was too good to be repeated in prose," said she, "lend me a pencil and I will try to give you the outline in rhyme."

"So, Sir, you rashly vow and swear,
You'll dance with one that are not fair;
Suppose we women should dispense
Our hands to none but men of sense?"
"Suppose! well, Madam, pray what then?"
"Why, Sir, you'd never dance again."

The Earl of Liverpool will shortly lead to the altar Miss Chester, the sister of Sir Robert Chester, Master of the Ceremonies.

Copy of a letter from a Churchwarden in Surrey, to an Antiquarian, who had requested the loan of a brass monumental plate in his church to make a drawing of it:—"Sir,—I am sorry I can't be agreeable to what you ask me to do, but by the canonically laws nobody must not presume to let nothing out of the church, particularly the sacred utensils, under pain of blasphemy; therefore can't let you have the brass tombstone you desire, but you are welcome to come into the church and draw it as much as you please.—I am Sir, &c."

Confessional. A curate of Lower Brittany, at the conclusion of his sermon on Palm Sunday, said to his flock, "My brethren, I give you notice that, to avoid confusion, I shall confess the liars on Monday, the covetous on Tuesday, the slanderers on Wednesday, the thieves on Thursday, the libertines on Friday, and the bad women on Saturday." It may be supposed that no one went, and the curate had his wish.

Visiting-card. A memorial left by some one who is delighted at not having seen you.

Absence diminishes weak passions, and increases strong ones; as the wind blows out a candle, but nourishes a fire.

Abuse of Words. A traveller stopped on his way by a torrent asks a villager on the opposite bank to shew him the ford—"Go to the right," shouts the countryman. He takes the right, and is drowned. The other runs up, crying "Oh! how unfortunate! I did not tell you to go to *your* right, but to *mine*."

MAXIMS.—M. de Beauchene has published a volume of *Maxims*, &c. of which the following are specimens:—

Rules for genius are useless: genius possesses in an eminent degree the perception of the Beautiful, and rules are only this perception reduced to method.

Ennui is a disease of the soul, of which pleasure is more often the cause than the cure.

Woman is pardoned her first gallantry. What an amiable lesson of constancy!

The man who does not love all womenkind is worthy to love one woman.

Authors are now so numerous, their pretensions so high, and their pride so ridiculous, that it is possible to conceive science to be more frequently the appanage of mediocrity than of talent.

LOGIC.

No cat has two tails.
A cat has one tail more than no cat.
Ergo—A cat has three tails.

Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1823.

TWENTY-EIGHTH. LOTTERY, For the Improvement OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA,

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
Saturday, January 25, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos. 5215 390 1289 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca
Rupees each.

Nos. 530 1036 3282 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca
Rupees each.

BLANKS.

41	68	100	132	138	158	189	191
222	226	241	266	275	280	296	298
305	320	331	360	382	401	405	451
518	546	564	570	576	599	686	7 5
765	770	777	867	882	935	941	9 2
969							
1003	1004	1007	1013	1047	1059	1070	1 72
1105	1111	1113	1119	1121	1145	1212	12 2
1249	1255	1268	1357	1378	1381	1384	14 2
1416	1440	1479	1487	1489	1503	1548	15 7
1580	1638	1645	1647	1675	1677	1702	17 1
1731	1749	1770	1777	1779	18 0	1818	18 52
1871	1880	1882	1939	1941	1950	1956	19 58
1989							
2005	2023	2130	2143	2149	2175	2176	2219
2238	2243	2270	2275	2299	2310	2311	2341
2352	2365	2371	2402	2418	2420	2422	2463
2469	2525	2549	2617	2670	2684	2698	2710
2712	2735	2771	2828	2831	2879	2985	2990
3045	3048	3059	3062	3067	3095	3103	3108
3125	3155	3194	3230	3232	3233	3237	3246
3248	3318	3341	3360	3389	3391	3404	3409
3463	3476	3482	3515	3540	3561	3608	3659
3674	3691	3741	3747	3772	3830	3839	3850
3853	3891	3892	3898	3905	3919	3926	3936
3987	3991						
4010	4039	4043	4110	4130	4133	4144	4150
4171	4185	4201	4202	4205	4215	4228	4231
4248	4315	4332	4356	4358	4361	4406	4426
4437	4500	4505	4558	5575	4597	4601	4663
4672	5699	4700	4713	4721	4821	4879	4897
4937	4946	4952	4956	4961	4976	4980	
5025	5034	5039	5056	5067	5070	5078	5087
5100	5152	5159	5181	5251	5296	5326	5359
5376	5399	5406	5411	5416	5450	5461	5463
5466	5470	5474	5494	5533	5543	5563	5578
5589	5615	6520	5625	5628	5632	5915	5653
5657	5672	5696	5703	5716	5786	5796	5817

6842 5856 5883 5889 5897 5945 5956 5964
5971 5994 5999

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING, January 29, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos. 807 2309 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Ru-
pees each.

Nos. 5889 5722 Prizes of 500 Sa. Ru.
each.

BLANKS.

1.	5.	8.	17.	20.	31.	59.	92.
111	119	129	140	151	160	165	191
209	227	236	240	243	250	301	309
423	443	447	458	498	507	533	543
552	560	567	581	584	593	623	629
613	661	681	702	707	713	744	751
759	779	780	811	827	829	857	863
868	922	925	926	947	956	972	976
987	988	989					
1123	1147	1175	1176	1178	1195	1208	1216
1222	1228	1250	1275	1280	1282	1295	1303
1334	1348	1349	1362	1402	1465	1475	1488
1511	1517	1525	1550	1570	1593	1596	1597
1604	1630	1652	1653	1659	1662	1668	1670
1686	1687	1720	1793	1794	1857	1858	1862
1 75	1890	1910	1911	1930	1945	1955	1975
1986	1996						
2051	2064	2093	2122	2129	2133	2134	2159
2194	2200	2202	2216	2224	2229	2252	2264
2274	2285	2301	2303	2330	2336	2347	2380
2404	2424	2431	2451	2455	2464	2466	2472
2491	2495	2527	2534	2547	2564	2571	2582
2590	2635	2650	2668	2687	2690	2704	2708
2717	2734	2772	2806	2856	2895	2943	2960
2970	2976	2986					
3007	3080	3063	3071	3098	3104	3111	3120
3131	3141	3156	3191	3203	3223	3229	3238
3242	3250	3254	3261	3268	3283	3329	3335
3346	3352	3354	3355	3378	3401	3419	3422
3450	3456	3468	3472	3485	3493	3517	3528
3542	3552	3566	3603	3626	3671	3979	3683
3684	3695	3696	3704	3712	3716	3728	3749
3756	3761	3766	3836	3867	3873	3907	3918
3933	3939	3951	3956	3958	3962	3967	3995
4005	4037	4041	4046	4069	4275	4087	4121
4159	4179	4182	4196	4211	4233	4241	4243
4264	4273	4281	4306	4309	4318	4320	4344
4354	4364	4376	4383	4387	4388	4410	4441
4450	4453	4470	4484	4507	4510	4535	4539
4547	4609	4627	4645	4677	4683	4691	4693
4703	4707	4719	4726	4755	4769	4809	4817
4823	4839	4871	4889	4903	4111	4932	4948
4973	4993						

5024 5037 5040 5042 5047 5108 5117 5120
5124 5141 5142 5147 5149 5150 5154 5184
5186 5193 5196 5197 5198 5210 5213 5240
5252 5269 5273 5274 5291 5345 5320 5321
5323 5341 5348 5353 5363 5367 5418 5430
5447 5483 5486 5495 5499 5513 5527 5564
5566 5586 5587 5588 5591 5613 5339 5658
5682 5691 5714 5736 5746 5749 5819 5825
5864 5866 5872 5908 5932 5934 5937 5963
6000

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING. FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2522 Prize of 40,000 Rupees.

Nos. 135, 794, 1692, 2457, Prizes of 1000
Rupees each.

Nos. 692, 790, 3662, 4103, 4623, 5379, 5541,
Prizes of 500 Rupees.

BLANKS.

7	9	12	39	42	54	61	69
71	84	95	108	117	130	134	150
173	177	187	206	235	242	261	283
304	327	332	338	346	357	363	378
304	327	332	338	346	357	363	378
392	417	425	439	471	489	494	519
532	539	559	566	620	670	676	696
714	719	722	729	758	762	809	822
830	840	848	850	886	899	921	921
931	940	948	967	970	982	992	
1017	1018	1033	1050	1053	1064	1086	1091
1131	1132	1148	1166	1168	1171	1181	1193
1206	1214	1217	1264	1272	1278	1284	1286
1292	1299	1300	1305	1308	1320	1347	1361
1353	1355	1374	1375	1386	1420	1423	1441
1446	1461	1513	1520	1527	1537	1539	1572
1581	1590	1620	1635	1639	1666	1678	1683
1689	1698	1726	1730	1737	1761	1772	1811
1816	1823	1829	1835	1855	1879	1902	1904
1913	1917	1929	1957	1960	1970	1994	
2011	2015	2030	2039	2051	2055	2071	2072
2084	2098	2101	2104	2105	2107	2108	2144
2142	2150	2163	2183	2188	2196	2213	2217
2250	2251	2255	2256	2257	2267	2276	2300
2313	2315	2331	2344	2357	2363	2383	2391
2410	2428	2442	2498	2507	2526	2533	2538
2543	2544	2548	2551	2566	2567	2586	2589
2591	2596	2598	2605	2609	2613	2621	2626
2629	2645	2656	2673	2679	2688	2703	2715
2753	2757	2760	2777	2783	2788	2815	2816
2819	2832	2842	2843	2857	2858	2860	2871
2876	2890	2908	3911	2917	2937	2940	2946
2963	3006	3008	3034	3037	3044	4051	3078

3085 3114 3119 3130 3148 3153 3154 3174
 3176 3201 3212 3219 3227 3245 3247 3249
 3257 3286 3287 3302 3306 3327 3347 3384
 3393 3397 3407 3424 3442 3453 3454 3466
 3467 3474 3489 3523 3538 3573 3582 3615
 3617 3612 3625 3648 3649 3665 3705 3706
 3711 3723 3734 3737 3759 3775 3786 3811
 3822 3852 3855 3864 3878 3897 3917 3920
 3922 3947 3953 3965 3968 3975 3980 3999
 4020 4131 4102 4103 4117 4125 4142 4154
 4155 4162 4165 4298 4214 4217 4220 4221
 4222 4225 4235 4239 4261 4271 4276 4292
 4297 4298 4302 4379 4386 4389 4400 4435
 4436 4447 4448 4451 4358 4476 4489 4509
 4516 4519 4531 4544 4548 4572 4582 4610
 4614 4930 4652 4656 4673 4674 4687 4710
 4711 4787 4792 4802 4806 4808 4836 4851
 4864 4877 4895 4898 4907 4925 4926 4950
 4953 4970
 5000 5002 5003 5007 5011 5012 5016 5019
 5021 5023 5027 5053 5055 5072 5133 5164
 5179 5180 5189 5891 5217 5237 5243 5446
 5276 5303 5330 5336 5351 5368 5288 5302
 5383 5390 5392 5397 5400 5404 5409 5419
 5457 5460 5475 5508 5509 5523 5531 5536
 5539 5544 5551 5567 5575 5590 5604 5636
 5640 5650 5655 5667 5670 5684 5693 5695
 5698 5711 5721 5729 5738 5747 5758 5768
 5808 5815 5818 5832 5859 5874 5903 5905
 5907 5913 5935 5939 5948 5977 5991 5905

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,
 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1823.

PRIZES.

Nos. 1150, 4099, 5014, Prizes of 5,000
 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 2145, 4274, Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Ru-
 pees each.

Nos. 628, Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 708, 1340, 1452, 4457, 4675, 5292,
 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

BLANKS.

19 23 32 33 35 65 72 97
 123 136 145 146 156 168 185 192
 210 212 221 245 252 265 272 273
 279 287 333 383 385 410 414 424
 438 440 449 453 455 460 472 476
 479 483 486 488 512 528 568 577
 586 602 604 606 609 631 639 640
 658 660 667 687 689 710 720 749
 757 760 763 769 775 781 783 797
 813 814 826 830 832 852 864 876
 879 884 896 914 923 929 934 938
 964 992
 1002 1010 1039 1057 1075 1090 1104 1108
 1129 1140 1152 1157 1158 1160 1167 1183
 1192 1196 1204 1247 1281 1290 1316 1327
 1332 1383 1390 1392 1394 1413 1453 1456
 1481 1482 1506 1527 1533 1538 1555 1559

1563 1565 1609 1673 1674 1682 1696 1697
 1699 1704 1741 1744 1790 1800 1814 1815
 1834 1842 1856 1861 1870 1874 1898 1899
 1905 1915 1918 1936 1943 1969 1976 1978
 1980 1983
 2028 2045 2046 2049 2050 2061 2065 2067
 2073 2074 2187 2204 2230 2268 2290 2306
 2307 2326 2338 2340 2364 2368 2389 2398
 2406 2417 2435 2452 2471 2478 2485 2510
 2514 2515 2523 2539 2565 2580 2501 2606
 2614 2632 2639 2641 2643 2647 2666 2667
 2678 2693 2699 2706 2714 2761 2773 2784
 2799 2820 2824 2835 2836 2840 2864 2898
 2899 2914 2919 2938 2944 2963 2968 2973
 2974 2975 2981 2997 2999
 3000 3002 3032 3040 3054 3061 3070 3091
 3093 3101 3115 3121 3126 3165 3177 3181
 3195 3200 3214 3228 3231 3241 3243 3244
 3252 3271 3273 3291 3298 3220 3325 3332
 3336 3340 3361 3366 3380 3396 3427 3429
 3431 3465 3471 3504 3506 3509 3518 3527
 3539 3544 3554 3560 3563 3567 3569 3575
 3579 3593 3623 3631 3636 3637 3657 3667
 3669 3701 3708 3717 3727 3730 3736 3763
 3767 3799 3804 3823 3847 3865 3868 3871
 3879 3886 3890 3895 3903 3908 3911 3941
 3943 3970 3979 3986 3996 3998
 4016 4042 4049 4057 4064 4077 4084 4091
 4101 4126 4138 4247 4282 4287 4295 4296
 4300 4314 4324 4328 4330 4331 4342 4351
 4362 4381 4385 4403 4408 4415 4433 4463
 4472 4481 4486 4487 4506 4530 4532 4546
 4555 4561 4571 4585 4595 4604 4605 4607
 4608 4624 4636 4638 4649 4651 4666 4698
 4708 4743 4747 4759 4781 4785 4788 4812
 4852 4890 4894 4899 5931 4957 4958 4997
 4998
 5008 5010 5026 5028 5031 5033 5038 5086
 5089 5090 5095 5099 5119 5126 5136 5166
 5167 5174 5182 5201 5203 5211 5228 5229
 5235 5241 5256 5304 5322 5325 5327 5337
 5366 5378 5396 5401 5402 5413 5425 5437
 5443 5489 5491 5502 5510 5525 5537 5547
 5549 5555 5569 5610 5612 5621 5633 5652
 5661 5664 5697 6718 5727 5730 5741 5748
 5767 5775 5776 5782 5790 5800 5806 5820
 5823 5836 5873 5915 5916 5950 5960 5966

SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

PRIZES.

No. 2201 Prize of 20,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 3267 5188 Prizes of 5,000 Sa. Rs.
 each.

No. 3024 Prize of 2,000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 2468 4283 1848 1317 Prizes of 1,000
 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 4928 3105 2076 1614 1418 2054 5028
 3630 2930 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

BLANKS.

4 63 73 76 90 94 102 104
 106 112 116 142 166 171 179 217
 224 229 231 268 278 294 308 342
 356 367 384 387 301 409 418 426
 430 437 442 444 457 502 510 516
 537 541 554 563 610 626 632 641
 642 615 646 666 669 683 705 723
 742 748 768 787 800 802 834 851
 860 862 900 916 936 957 965 985
 1019 1023 1041 1052 1060 1073 1091 1100
 1114 1117 1138 1169 1182 1184 1191 1219
 1224 1231 1238 1243 1262 1277 1283 1297
 1301 1304 1307 1315 1335 1350 1361 1372
 1407 1414 1419 1424 1442 1451 1458 1469
 1473 1474 1485 1498 1505 1516 1526 1535
 1536 1544 1551 1560 1576 1578 1586 1601
 1605 1613 1619 1636 1640 1661 1672 1679
 1685 1688 1708 1716 1758 1765 1578 1782
 1786 1817 1825 1839 1840 1841 1884 1891
 1895 1938 1961 1964 1967 1973
 2007 2027 2043 2059 2116 2119 2132 2147
 2148 2152 2155 2173 2174 2212 2226 2231
 2232 2236 2245 2247 2258 2259 2283 2287
 2288 2295 2320 2328 2335 2354 2356 2372
 2378 2395 2396 2434 2437 2439 2449 2465
 2467 2475 2479 2490 2492 2500 2502 2509
 2518 2519 2521 2530 2558 2576 2579 3597
 2619 2663 2669 2672 2681 2702 2705 2707
 2719 2747 2758 2793 2812 2818 2830 2833
 2839 2853 2878 2907 2923 2927 2934 2952
 2956 2969 2998
 3019 3025 3027 3030 3031 3336 3060 3081
 3086 3097 3110 3113 3116 3137 3140 3146
 3151 3158 3161 3180 3211 3222 3235 3278
 3296 3301 3313 3315 3317 3324 3330 3331
 3343 3350 3351 3359 3364 3371 3375 3402
 3408 3412 3416 3428 3434 3447 3451 3508
 3511 3521 3545 3551 3558 3562 3570 3576
 3635 3653 3682 3690 3707 3724 3742 3780
 3796 3807 3851 3866 3875 3889 3923 3939
 3949 3971 3973
 4007 4022 4072 4092 4096 4113 4115 4141
 4176 4188 4204 4206 4209 4220 4223 4224
 4238 4255 4256 4258 4265 4290 4299 4310
 4339 4347 4357 4363 4384 4497 4411 4412
 4413 4414 4416 4432 4449 4483 4493 4504
 4508 4534 4549 4550 4552 4565 4569 4580
 4592 4622 4628 4631 4637 5669 4679 4701
 4728 3748 4749 4750 2767 4770 4796 4801
 4819 4820 4848 4849 4856 4885 4905 4917
 4940 4941 4959 4968 4984 4985 4992
 5004 5013 5032 5049 5063 5084 5093 5107
 5109 5110 5111 5123 5137 5140 5165 5168
 5173 5176 5190 5204 5222 5223 5224 5225
 5249 5250 5253 5257 5258 5277 5287 5291
 5299 5306 5317 5319 5377 5386 5387 5395
 5398 5407 5414 5444 5448 5473 5488 5524
 5552 5560 5599 5602 5665 5666 5681 5685
 5689 5700 5707 5709 5737 5751 5763 5764
 5774 5801 5807 5822 5824 5831 5857 5863
 5868 5894 5896 5918 5922 5923 5925 5926
 5944 5968 5978 5981 5982 5992 5997